FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

CONTENTS

Vol III No 073 14 April 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Gromyko Letter to Waldheim on Disarmament Objectives AA 1
Pugwash Working Group Begins Geneva Session AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Bovin, Shishlin, Levin]
U.S.-Iranian Crisis CC 1
Iranian-Iraqi Tension CC 3
Egyptian-Israeli Negotiations CC 5
Olympic Boycott CC 6
Paris Communist Parties Conference CC 7
U.S. Foreign Policy Goals CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Comment on Carter Speech to Newspaper Editors A 1
'Dangerous Direction' of Administration A 1
'Crude, Ill-Intentioned Lies' [Kornilov] A 2
Threat of Force Against Iran A 4
Force Levels Remarks Contradictory A 5
Reaction, Comment on Decision to Boycott Moscow Olympics A 5
'Unseemly' Violation of Rights [Goncharov] A 5
Athletes Indignant Over Actions A 6
Pressure on Committee Blasted [Dmitryev] A 7
NOC 'Succumbs To Pressure' [Chernyshev] A 8
Popov Interview on Boycott [cross reference] A 9
Hostage Appears on Iranian TV, Criticizes Carter A 10
Military Preparations, Sanctions Against Iran Discussed A 11
Heightening Anti-Iranian Campaign [Grachev, Gerasichev] A 11
Plans for Military Action A 11
Carter Accused of Bribery To Win Support of Press A 13
Shishkin on Policies, Americans' Sense of Loss of Leadership A 14
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Apr]

NORTHEAST ASIA

South Korean Authorities Continue 'Militarist Hysteria' [Mikhailov] C 1
Japanese Reaction to U.S. Iranian Sanctions Rapped [Tsvetov] C 1
USMC Commandant Barrow's Visit to Japan Scored [Vinogradov] C 2
Call for Increase in Japanese Military Spending Assailed C 3

SOUTH ASIA


Afghan Army Official Discusses Use of U.S. Chemical Weapons D 1
Karmal Presides Over Central Committee Meeting in Kabul D 1
Interview With Lebanese Paper D 2
Afghanistan's Dost Calls for End to Outside Interference D 2
Information Minister Sarboland Criticizes 'Neutralization' D 3
Ivanov Views Neutralization Plan for Afghanistan D 3
Afghan Education Minister Urges Elimination of Illiteracy D 4
Afghan Communications Minister, Delegation Arrive in Tashkent D 5
Niyazmatov Details Rebels 'Intimidation' of Afghans D 5
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 8 Apr]
Afghan Meeting Supports Government, Scores Saboteurs D 7
Local Afghan Population Form Groups To Resist 'Bandits' [Solovyov] D 7
Bazilevich Reports on 'Undeclared War' Against Afghanistan [Grachev] D 8
Afghan Youth Organization Leader Discusses Role, Tasks D 8
[Niyazmatov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Apr]
Soviet-U.S. Friendship Council Quoted on Afghan Issue D 9
PRAVDA Reviews APN Anthology of Materials on Afghanistan D 10
[Tarutin, 5 Apr]


WESTERN EUROPE


Council of Europe Discusses Iran, Afghanistan G 1
Icelandic Public Protests U.S. Military Presence G 1


MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA


Iranian Ambassador's Remarks in Moscow Reported H 1
Bani-Sadr Blames U.S. for Lack of Progress on Hostages H 2
Bani-Sadr: Red Cross To Be Allowed To Visit Hostages H 2
Iranian TV Carries Program on U.S. Embassy Espionage H 3
Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Held Throughout Iran H 3
Moscow Persian Reports 11 Apr Demonstrations in Iran [Savchenko] H 4
Soviet 'Specialists' To Begin Construction of Power Plant H 5
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 1 Apr]
Reportage on Afghan Foreign Minister's Regional Visits H 5
Meeting With Syria's Al-Asad H 5
Arrival in Baghdad H 6
Shah Reportedly Offered Permanent Residence in Transkei H 6
Arab League General Secretary Thanks Brezhnev H 6
IZVESTIYA: U.S. 'Disorients' Saudi Arabia With 'Soviet Threat' H 7
[Kudryavtsev, 6 Apr]
As-Sadat Returns to Cairo After Talks With Carter H 9
Moscow Arabic Commentary H 9
Tel Aviv Remains U.S. Favorite Following As-Sadat Trip H 10


SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA


Reportage on Coup d'Etat, New Government in Liberia J 1
Overthrow, Assassination of Tolbert J 1
Formation of New Cabinet J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IZVESTIYA Reports Party, Government Resolutions on Economy [28 Mar] S 1
Railroad Deputy Minister on Rationalization of Rail Traffic [Ginko in PRAVDA 31 Mar] S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 11-13 April T 1
11 April T 1
12 April T 1
13 April T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1172 Launched 12 April, Functioning Normally U 1
Further on Soyuz-35, Salyut-6, Progress-8 Linkup U 1
Activities of Cosmonauts U 1
Progress of Flight U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Issues Order on Routine Callup of Servicemen [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Mar] V 1
Editorial: Being Ready To Defend 'Under Any Conditions' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Apr] V 1

GROMYKO LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON DISARMAMENT OBJECTIVES

ID121030 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 12 Apr 80 ID

[Text] New York, April 12, TASS--The USSR permanent representative at the United Nations submitted on April 12 to the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim the following letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andry Gromyko regarding the objectives of the second disarmament decade:

Distinguished Mr Secretary General,

The USSR delegation supported at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly a resolution regarding the proclamation of the eighties as a second disarmament decade. The USSR sees the chief task of this decade in preserving, consolidating and developing further the positive elements achieved in the field of containing the arms race in the seventies of our century, and in the implementation of practical steps in this field. The eighties must become the years of substantial progress in the struggle to ensure a lasting peace.

During the seventies proclaimed by the United Nations as the first disarmament decade definite positive results have been obtained. Concluded, among others, were international agreements on the prohibition of emplacement of weapons of mass destruction in seabed and ocean floor, prohibition of bacteriological weapons, prohibition of military uses of environment modification techniques, and agreements were reached to limit the strategic armaments and to prevent a nuclear war. These years have seen the beginning of the implementation of some of the confidence-building measures in Europe. A definite system was created for negotiations on problems of disarmament both on a multilateral and bilateral basis. The first special UN General Assembly session on disarmament was held, which adopted useful decisions. The task at present is to see to it that they be implemented.

The results of the negotiations on the problems of disarmament in the seventies demonstrate that real measures in this field are possible and practicable. What has been achieved in the past decade has laid an adequate basis for further steps towards reducing armaments and achieving disarmament.

Nevertheless, due to the resistance of certain forces the arms race was not discontinued. The United States and its allies continue to increase their military budgets. These countries are developing and equipping their armies with new, even more dangerous types and systems of armaments. At work is a quantitative increase in the arsenals of weapons.

Towards the close of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties, as a result of actions taken by the United States and some other NATO countries with a view to undermining detente and whipping up the arms race, the situation in the world deteriorated.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, it is extremely important in the present complicated international situation not to weaken but rather to intensify efforts of all peace-loving states to consolidate peace, to eliminate the threat of war, to achieve concrete measures in the field of containing the arms race and achieving disarmament. The principled position of the Soviet Union remains unchanged. The Soviet Union is prepared to limit, to prohibit on a reciprocal basis on agreement with other countries any types of weapons without, which goes without saying, prejudicing anyone's security, on conditions of complete reciprocity among states possessing the given type of weapons.

The Soviet Union is for neogitations on a broad range of issues. All the negotiations in this field, which were begun in recent years at different forums and on a bilateral basis but at present have been suspended or adjourned for some or other reasons, must be resumed and continued. The USSR and other countries of the socialist community put forward a realistic programme of measures which covers practically all the aspects of the problem of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, and indicates the main areas on which efforts should be concentrated in the coming years. At issue, among others, are the following measures.

Termination of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and a gradual reduction of their stockpiles until their final elimination, and embarking, with these aims in mind, without delay on relevant negotiations with the participation of all states possessing nuclear weapons as well as of a number of states which do not possess nuclear weapons. Parallel with this, measures must be taken to strengthen the political and international-legal guarantees for the security of states;

Further limitation and reduction of the quantities of strategic arms as well as their further limitation qualitatively with due regard for all the factors which influence the strategic situation in the world, including that in Europe;

The conclusion of a treaty on total ban on nuclear weapons tests;

The conclusion of a treaty on prohibition of radiological weapons;

Adoption of further measures to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons and, with these ends in view, securing universal participation of states in the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

The conclusion of a convention on strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states;

The conclusion of an agreement on non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of states where there are no such weapons at present;

The establishment of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world;

Limitation and subsequent reduction in military activity in the India Ocean and the establishment of a peace zone in the area;

The conclusion of a convention on prohibition of chemical weapons;

The conclusion of an all-embracing agreement on the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

The conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons;

Cessation of creation of new types of conventional armaments of great destructive force;

Reaching agreement on renunciation of expansion of the armies and of an increase in conventional armaments of the powers--permanent members of the U.N. Security Council as well as of the countries that are bound with them by military agreements;

Limitation upon the sale and deliveries of conventional armaments;

Elaboration of an international agreement banning or limiting the use of conventional weapons which cause excessive damage or are of non-selective action;

The accession of all states which have not yet done so to the existing agreements on limiting the arms race and on disarmament;

Reduction in the military budgets of the states--permanent members of the U.N. Security Council as well as of other militarily important states in absolute or percentage terms;

Reaching agreement on reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe;

Conclusion between all the states--participants in the European conference of a treaty on not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional armaments against one another;

Further expansion of confidence-building measures in Europe;

The convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe;

The convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

It is the Soviet Union's conviction that the realisation of the enumerated measures would fill with real content the second decade of disarmament. The translation of the measures into life would be of historical significance in the striving for lasting peace on earth.

The states and figures who direct their foreign policies must make efforts for the new decade to be really a disarmament decade, and not a decade of continuation and intensification of the arms race.

[Signed] A. Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

PUGWASH WORKING GROUP BEGINS GENEVA SESSION

LD111508 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 11, TASS--A session of the Pugwash working group on the question of nuclear forces in Europe opened here today. Taking part in the session are scientists and experts from 20 countries.

The session of working group will last till April 13.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD131115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist ; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, esteemed radio listeners. This week witnessed a sharp deterioration in American-Iranian relations, and it is precisely on this point that we want to start our discussion today.

U.S.-Iranian Crisis

I will remind you that the White House broke off diplomatic relations with Iran, banned the export of American goods to Iran and threatened to confiscate the Iranian assets which have been frozen by the United States. The actual freezing of these assets occurred immediately after the seizure of the hostages in Tehran last November but now the process has taken on a new quality.

[Bovin] The crux of the matter is that they want to use this money as a pension fund of some kind to pay to the families of the hostages and to meet any other demands that may be made. That is the logic behind it all.

[Levin] American logic, I should say, is imperialist.

[Bovin] Yes, undoubtedly.

[Levin] The reason behind the anti-Iranian actions chosen by the United States was the decision by the Imam Khomeyni to leave the American hostages under the control of the students. On 7 April a statement was issued by the office of the Iranian leader, Khomeyni, which said that until the Iranian parliament is convened the American citizens seized as hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, as well as the embassy itself, must remain in the hands, as the statement said, of the esteemed representatives of the people, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. It was because of this decision, as a matter of fact, that the escalation of American pressure on Iran began.

[Bovin] As a matter of fact, the problem has several aspects. There is what might be called the legal and humanitarian aspect. Our position in this respect is known. It has been repeatedly stated and remains unchanged. The principles of international law must be strictly adhered to. But the whole thing revolves around the fact that the problem of the hostages itself has to be seen as one of the elements of the complex history of Iranian-American relations. It is well known that over a period of several decades the Americans have plundered and tyrannized this unfortunate nation, Iran. They supported the shah there, and now they are paying for all their sins.

Incidentally, I should say that a kind of heightened nervousness, irritability and hysteria have become characteristic of current American policy. By this I mean an obvious inability to compare one's opportunities with one's wishes. So as a result we have the decisions Carter has now adopted, which in effect will settle virtually nothing. For it is quite obvious that neither the severance of diplomatic relations nor the concentration of about 30 vessels--nor anything else of this kind--can help free the hostages. It is interesting to note that Carter's most recent actions are interpreted in Washington to mean that Carter has now raised the conflict to a new level--a level of punishing the Iranians.

But generally speaking, this is evidence of an impotent policy. You may recall in this connection the so-called Chinese affair. China, when it realized that it was incapable of changing Hanoi's policy, started punishing Vietnam--and we know what happened then. The Americans are thinking along these same lines. This feeling of impotence which they are experiencing at present is manifesting itself in these seemingly positive actions and is the reason behind the break in relations.

[Shishlin] You know, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, what is depressing is that standard decisions are being adopted in nonstandard situations. The world has changed. Iran has changed. The political situation in Iran has changed.

[Bovin] The whole atmosphere, the whole of international public opinion is different now.

[Shishlin] The whole world situation has changed. But in spite of these changes we repeatedly come up against a repetition of those very same methods, the use of the same instruments, of that self-same imperialist policy that were in operation at the beginning of the century.

[Bovin] Incidentally, it is characteristic that the very same allies, America's allies, let us say, who have to manifest their solidarity, have been frightened almost to death by Carter's action. Take West Europe, for example. Take Japan, which receives oil from Iran and which depends on this oil much more than the United States. The allies are in truth faced with the fact that some kind of explosion will occur there as the result of Carter's actions, and Carter is even trying to force them to include themselves in this punitive offensive.

The day before yesterday an article by James Reston, the well-known American observer, illustrated this point. This is what he writes: The conflict between the Carter government and the Soviet Union--he has Afghanistan in mind here--and between Washington and Tehran have possibly led to an even deeper conflict between the United States and its allies in Europe and Japan. They have an attitude of respect for the condemnation of Soviet actions by Carter and his sanctions against Iran. Although they support the President's principles, they do not support his policy--and this is the whole crux of the matter.

No matter how hard Carter may try to twist their arms--and he has been trying quite hard recently--America's allies have adopted a very careful policy, a general attitude, and they will hardly go so far as to support these sanctions. This is quite obvious, it seems to me.

[Shishlin] Generally speaking, the situation can be described as follows: It is true of course that American-Iranian relations have never resembled the mechanism of a clock. These were somewhat crudely forged relations--relations based on Iranian dependence on the United States. But after the revolution one could say that these were relations which truly reminded one of a very finely balanced clock mechanism--that is to say, everything hung by a fine thread. Now the Americans are trying to tune this mechanism with the help of a hammer, or pincers, or some such instrument, which is completely unsuitable for such a delicate matter.

I would like to add something else. It seems to me that the problem, in itself as it were, of American-Iranian or Iranian-American relations, is not merely bilateral.

[Bovin] Not at all, because the interests of many parties, so to speak, are affected--those who are interested in Middle East oil, those who border on the region.

[Shishlin] Quite true.

[Bovin] So of course the Americans have taken steps which are causing anxiety to many, and this anxiety is quite natural.

[Levin] What is interesting is the reaction by the Chinese. I have in front of me a telegram from the XINHUA agency in Tokyo. It says: The head of a delegation from the PRC Academy of Social Sciences which has arrived in Japan, Huan Xiang, expressed the hope that officials of the United States and Iran will manifest commonsense and will soon settle the quarrels between the two countries inasmuch as they are being threatened by the Soviet Union and they have to take action against these threats.

[Bovin] This is a well known Chinese point of view. One must say that Carter, in essence, if one were to study his policy, is exploiting this problem of the hostages, is speculating on the problem of the hostages, in order to justify the massive U.S. military presence in that region. But to make it appear more convincing he is of course frightening everyone with the Soviet threat, with the threat that tomorrow the Reds are going to come, seize all the oil, establish Soviet power everywhere and thus take the West by the throat. That, crudely speaking, is his logic.

[Levin] The situation in that region is of course becoming very tense, and this tension is precisely the result of American pressure.

## Iranian-Iraqi Tension

We have witnessed yet another event this week. A noticeable cooling--and one may even say not even simply a cooling but a marked increase in tension--has taken place in relations between Iran and Iraq.

[Shishlin] Well, Viktor Nikolayevich, it is not just a question of tension. One must use stronger words here; quite simply, there is an exchange of fire in progress.

[Levin] Yes.

[Shishlin] Border clashes, the seizure of islands, etc.

[Levin] What then is the essence of the problem here? Let me recall in a few words how events have developed. Tehran Radio announced on 7 April that Iraq was demanding that Iran withdraw its troops from the Island of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunb Islands, which are situated in the Persian Gulf and, according to the Iraqi version, were occupied by Iran following the departure of British troops from the gulf region in 1971.

On the same day Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi sent UN Secretary General Waldheim a message in connection with the statement by Iranian President Bani-Sadr to the journal AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI concerning the Greater and Lesser Tunb Islands and Abu Musa. Iraq, the message says, is demanding the immediate withdrawal of Iranian occupation troops from these Arab islands.

Iran took control of these islands as far back as 1971, immediately after British colonizers departed. These islands, during the period of British colonial overlordship, belonged to the Arab emirates. All the emirates were under the control of the British, and when the British left the emirates they also departed from these islands. In 1971, as I have already said, Iran occupied them. The Iranians call the gulf the Persian Gulf. The Arab states call it the Arabian Gulf. Behind this there are certain, I should say, military, political and strategic opinions.

Besides, Iraq has hinted more than once that the Province of Khuzestan in Iran is populated by Arabs.

[Bovin] By the way, this is a very important province, since oil is extracted there.

[Levin] Well, that's the point, that's the point. Although Iraq does not talk about making any territorial claims on this area, the overall situation is developing in such a way that this kind of question may surface, and in fact it has already become noticeable. Well, this Iraqi-Iranian conflict started, to be precise, it came to the surface in June of last year. It was precisely at that time that the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, for the first time, published an article accusing Iran of pursuing the same tactics in its relations with Iraq as those followed by the defeated shah's regime. But one must say that neither the Iranians nor the Iraqis have any reservations when it comes to mutual accusations--they do not mince words.

[Bovin] Well, this is something of a very complex combination, I would say, of ideological, political, religious and nationalistic circumstances--and all this has now wound itself into one big tangle, because, indeed, the present Iranian regime is inclined toward, well, perhaps we can say to make use of propaganda to export the ideas of its Islamic revolution, to disseminate them to the surrounding countries. This, naturally, is disconcerting. It is also disconcerting for Iraq, because, for example, Tehran is now appealing directly to the Iraqi people to overthrow their regime.

Well, this is how it stands. Iran has directly invited the Iraqi people to overthrow the current regime as a regime--as Iranian papers also write--which is pro-American...

[Levin] Pro-imperialist.

[Bovin] Pro-this and pro-that. Well, this is the state of affairs, the more so since this problem of Shi'ism and Sunnism is also involved here, because whereas Iran is predominantly a Shi'ite country, in Iraq the majority consists of Sunnites. Well, so this kind of tight tangle has formed here.

A very interesting phenomenon may be observed right now: Iraq is an Arab country. Iran is not an Arab country. Now the Arab countries are generally beginning to move toward supporting Iraq. I shall quote in this connection a statement by the king of Jordan. It is somewhat abstract but nonetheless very precise. It is quite clear what he means.

The day before yesterday the king of Jordan said that Iraq is a fraternal Arab country which is sincerely striving to consolidate Arab solidarity and to strengthen mutual Arab actions. We Arabs, the king says, must not allow an invasion, wherever it might come from, of any part of the Arab fatherland. This is the position of Jordan, which is also shared by Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries.

In this connection, Tehran is already beginning to say that Arabism is opposed to Islamicism. Well, this is how the question is being posed now. At the moment it is difficult to say how events are going to develop but one thing seems obvious to me--neither Iran nor Iraq need this conflict, especially in the current complicated situation.

[Levin] This is the main question. If one looks beyond these local conflicts, then it is clear that this antagonism may naturally be playing into someone's hands. In the present situation, with U.S. naval vessels concentrated off the coast of Iran and in the immediate vicinity of the Arabian Peninsula, with the Americans saying that their main task is to secure oil deliveries and that in the name of this they are even prepared to make landings there, at this moment, an intercine conflict begins--a conflict full of serious complications for both sides. In this situation the United States may prove to be the one who laughs, the third party who laughs last.

[Shishlin] In this connection I would like to point out two important facts. First, when looking at the history of relations between Iraq and Iran, it would not be irrelevant to remember that the shah's regime was busily arming itself. Against whom? Against the Soviet Union? To a certain extent, perhaps, but in any case I doubt that the shah's Iran was seriously considering exerting military pressure on the Soviet Union. The idea is too far-fetched to believe that it was really so. Instead, Iran was using these arms as a way of flexing its muscles in front of its Arab neighbors. Thus it is not very rewarding to realize that the conflict which was initiated by the shah's regime has suddenly flared up again.

Second, Viktor Nikolayevich, I would like to say that the equation which you mentioned may very well have another solution. When two sides are fighting, it is not always the third one who wins. There are cases when two are fighting and all lose. Well, it appears to me that this is precisely a case of a conflict in which there can be no winner.

[Levin] Perhaps we can move on.

## Egyptian-Israeli Negotiations

[Shislin] Well, it is quite obvious that in the present conditions the Arab countries face above all the most important question of a political settlement in the Near East. This question has again come into focus this week because of the talks that As-Sadat had in the United States. Begin is due there next week. What is involved is the so-called autonomy of the Arab population in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967, and it seems to me that these talks in general are more and more becoming so much hot air.

[Bovin] This is what greatly disturbs the Americans just now, for if nothing is decided by 26 May the entire Camp David structure will be put to question, since it included opening the way to the solution of this particular Palestinian idea as one of its most important elements.

[Levin] That is how they justified it.

[Bovin] It was a political alibi in particular for As-Sadat.

[Levin] Yes.

[Bovin] Now it turns out that it does not work. That is why, of course, As-Sadat is getting nervous and, in general, it is the point of his visit to America, although, by the way, it was untypical of the Americans, who openly gossip, so to speak, about all kinds of things, that these talks were so closed that no specific details became known to the press. But, apparently, As-Sadat did ask Carter to exert some kind of a decisive pressure on Begin as, in the long run, everything in the current situation hinges on Israel's position.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgeneyevich, you said that As-Sadat is getting nervous. How nervous he is, in fact, is very clearly shown, in my opinion, by a telegram from an AFP correspondent in Kuwait. It says that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat warned President Carter that he would resign unless there was satisfactory progress in the talks on Palestinian autonomy. This was reported and carried by the Kuwaiti paper (?AL-QABAS), citing well-informed circles. Of course, As-Sadat does not intend to resign; that is clear to everyone. But the fact that he is trying to somehow influence the Americans...

[Bovin] [interrupting] Definitely.

[Shishlin] By means of such a method, is very indicative.

[Bovin] Of course, I pressume that Carter and Americans generally have become terribly bored with Begin; they would be awfully glad if they could just wake up tomorrow to find Begin had disappeared. But, unfortunately, Begin will be there tomorrow and I do not think that Carter can somehow knock him off these die-hard positions of his. So that, as far as I am concerned...

[Shishlin] [interrupting] Particularly, view of the election campaign.

[Bovin] Yes, yes, yes. As far as I am concerned, I cannot see any happy prospects. I simply envisage that he will be there. It is typical, I would say, that As-Sadat has already started spreading the word that unless these talks are crowned with success, which they obviously will not be, it will be necessary to transfer the entire system of talks onto some different track altogether.

In general it appears that a European initiative is being considered here since consideration was deferred until 26 May and a search for some kind of new framework for a Near East settlement will start.

[Levin] In general, there are also certain problems worrying the Americans in connection with the existence of As-Sadat's regime in Egypt because, as is known, As-Sadat himself acts according to the principle of what pleases the United States. Just now even the United States is striving, to a certain extent, to weigh the actions of Egypt and As-Sadat more carefully.

In any case here is an intriguing episode. It is hard to vouch for it very reliably but one could believe in it all actually happening like this. When the question of moving the shah from Panama to Egypt was being decided, American officials apparantly insisted categorically that the shah not leave for Cairo, since as this would complicate As-Sadat's position even further. But As-Sadat did make the gesture.

[Bovin] A fighting cock's gesture, of course.

[Levin] Yes. It is hard to believe, but that is what he did.

[Shishlin] Well, this U.S. policy that we have referred to, the policy of pressuring other countries, is reflected not only in U.S. foreign policy activities, but is at the present time also very clearly to be seen in domestic political activities.

Olympic Boycott

You know that meetings of the U.S. National Olympic Committee started last Friday, but I would like now to draw attention to that very massive, cynical pressure to which members of the National Olympic Committee have been subjected by the administration. An official spokesman of the Olympic committee, who asked journalists not to name him, even said: I have never seen any Washington administration get as tough about anything as the Carter administration has on this question of the participation of American athletes in the Moscow Olympic games. Incidentally, there was a clear-cut reply to this statement by a White House official who explained the motives for this posture as follows: People are always saying that Carter is not looking tough enough, so perhaps if we behave threateningly on this occasion people will respect us more.

Well, this is a very, very dubious position but after all the fact is that besides this toughness, the White House is threatening American sports organizations and the National Olympic Committee with a series of political and economic sanctions. In particular, it is threatening to abolish the tax exemption on contributions to the National Olympic Committee fund. In other words, the threat is to deal a very powerful blow at the Olympic committee budget. This arm-twisting policy was in the past few days become really tough.

[Levin] All in all the Carter administration has on the Olympics issue climbed into the sort of position which ressembles a man stuck on an ice floe. In other words, you can get onto it but you do not know where to get off. Evidently they will just have to take a dunking.

Paris Communist Parties Conference

[Shislin] Another topic which attracted a lot of attention this week is the proposal by the French Communist Party [PCF] and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] to hold a conference of European communist and workers parties to discuss the theme of peace and disarmament. This meeting is due to take place in Paris 28-29 April and the French and Polish communists have sent invitations to all European communist parties. By now most of the replies have been received.

[Levin] The reply of the CPSU Central Committee was published yesterday. It accepted the invitation and expressed agreement with the view of the fraternal PZPR and PCF that the Paris meeting in the present situation represents an important political act and will confirm the active role of the communist parties in the fight for peace and disarmament.

[Shislin] The German Communist Party in its reply stated that it attributes great significance to this meeting because it will further intensify the struggle against the arms race and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the heart of Europe and against attempts by certain circles to undermine the successes of detente with a policy of boycotts and return to a confrontation line.

This trend also finds a very clear reflection in the actions of the broader public.

[Levin] I think that in connection with this meeting and with the idea of this meeting it should be said that this idea was not an unexpected one, because the communist and workers parties in Europe have gone quite definitely on record, both within the framework of the statements which have been made nationally and during bilateral meetings which are regularly held between communist parties, regarding the need to take energetic action in the present international situation to halt the slide of the world toward some new version of the cold war.

But besides the fact that it was not unexpected, I would also like to point out that the crux of the matter is that the European communists also have certain experiences which convincingly show that the weight of their political actions is all the more significant whenever they act in an agreed and coordinated fashion.

Regarding this meeting in itself, which is due to be held in April, I think that attention should be drawn to the deeply democratic method by which it was convened. All European communist and workers parties may take part in this meeting, and this is actually a voluntary matter. Whoever wants to can take part and whoever does not want to will not. Of course, nonparticipation in this meeting does not mean at all that the links and cooperation between some communist and workers parties of Europe and others will be broken off.

The second circumstance connected with this meeting, which is also worthy of attention, is that the European communists by no means fence themselves off from other political tendencies in Europe which stand on the platform of peace and strengthening European security. At the Berlin conference communists advocated the broadest cooperation with socialists, social democrats and Christian forces in the interests of establishing a Europe of peace, cooperation and good neighborliness. In itself, the motto of this meeting which is scheduled to be held in Paris--Peace and Disarmament--speaks for itself. It is clear that communists have never regarded the fight for peace and disarmament as their own monopoly, but the fact at issue is that the communists issue a call to broad public forces in Europe to take energetic measures to halt the slide of Europe into a new upsurge of tension and to prevent the implementation of steps and measures that would seriously undermine the entire edifice of European peace.

U.S. Foreign Policy Goals

[Shishlin] It should be said that Brezinski the other day formulated the goals of U.S. foreign policy in these terms: He said that Washington is now trying to attain two goals. First, in historical terms to make the United States better adapted to a world in which really deep changes are taking place.

[Bovin] Yet they are not all that successful at this so far, I notice.

[Shishlin] Second, to improve the position of the United States in the geostrategic balance of forces with the Soviet Union.

[Bovin] I dare say that this second goal is really the main one.

[Shishlin] The main one. Furthermore, the second one gives the key to understanding the first. It seems to me that what we are dealing with here are actually attempts by the United States not to adapt itself to the conditions of the changing world but to adapt the changing world to the United States. In this is probably the fundamental contradiction in modern international life. The reply which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as the communist parties give to the questions which life poses is a reply which indicates a clear way out of the situation which has been created. It is a reply which provides the opportunity to halt the slide into the cold war and to achieve the development and deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension, in all continents and all regions of the world.

[Bovin] Although, of course, this will all be pretty difficult, as you realize.

[Shishlin] Of course. It is a very complex and yet an attainable goal. What is required for this--the cohesion of all peace-loving forces. In the 1 May slogans of the CPSU Central Committee there is an appeal to the peoples of the world to step up the struggle against the threat of a new world war, for a reduction in armaments and for strengthening detente. The CPSU Central Committee calls for a rebuff to be given to the aggressive intrigures of imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and revanchism.

[Levin] That is the main thing today. Our program is coming to an end. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrades, and best regards.

FURTHER COMMENT ON CARTER SPEECH TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS

'Dangerous Direction' of Administration

LD112142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington: President Carter of the United States, accompanied by his assistant Brzezinski, and CIA Director Turner, has appeared at the American Society of Newspaper Editors' convention and made a speech there on foreign policy, which was almost completely devoted to U.S.-Iranian relations and events in Afghanistan.

Although the President said quite a lot about the need for the United States to show restraint and also use its might in a careful and thoughtful manner, this speech as a whole rang out as a sermon on brute force and new proof of the dangerous changes in U.S. foreign policy, instilling alarm in the peoples for the future of the world and international security. Forgetting his own hyprocritical protestations of very profound respect and esteem for Islam and all people who follow Islam, the President lashed out with unbridled attacks on the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran and accused it of irresponsibility and of being incapable of bringing order to its country. He expatiated on the fanatics struggling for power in Iran and about how Iran was sinking ever deeper into lawlessness, down and down the spiral of disorder. Evidently, Carter needed all this to justify the arbitrariness of the U.S. administration toward sovereign Iran, the severance of diplomatic relations, the introduction of economic sanctions, unconcealed threats to use armed force and the plundering of Iranian holdings in U.S. banks.

Disregarding the Iranian leadership's readiness to settle the question of the U.S. hostages if the United States demonstrates a constructive approach to the legitimate wishes of Iran, the President did not say a word about the U.S. Government's attitude toward Iran's demands for return of the many billions in wealth stolen by the shah's family and the return of the former shah, this criminal who, as Ayatollah Khomeyni declared, physically destroyed and maimed hundreds of thousands of Iranians and plundered the country.

Preaching to the Iranians about how they should arrange their life and establish their internal system, Carter confers on himself the authority to punish Iran. What right has he to do this, one asks? It happens that it is only the right of the strong, only on the basis that the United States, as Carter asserts, plays a leading role in the world.

Turning to the situation in Afghanistan, the President alleged that terror tactics are being used there, that chemical weapons are being used and that whole villages are being wiped from the face of the earth and that all this is being done to break the resistance of Muslims and establish peace Soviet-style. All this is a shameless lie, unworthy of the President of a great power. Carter evidently needed this nonsense to justify to his own country's public and world public opinion the very real undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan being waged by the United States, utilizing bandit groups operating from Pakistani territory equipped with U.S. arms, including chemical weapons made in the United States.

The President further declared that unstable and uncontrolled forces are operating in southwest Asia and alleged that by their invasion the Russians have bestirred the forces of historical, religious, economic and ethnic conflicts, which are not susceptible to control.

Resorting to a crude distortion of the Soviet Union's policy, Carter alleged that the Soviet action in rendering assistance to Afghanistan was a threat to the independence of the countries in this region and the entire world's access to vitally important resources and sea communications.

But who other than the U.S. President has concentrated in this region very large air and naval forces equipped with nuclear missiles? Who other than the United States has established a network of military bases in the region, including the one on Diego Garcia Island? Who other than the armada of U.S. naval forces in the region of the Persian Gulf is threatening not only the states in this region but the routes by which oil is delivered to Western Europe, Japan and other countries? Is it not the Pentagon which is now setting up new bases in the Near East, from which, as Carter himself has declared, the United States intends to carry out the functions of gendarme on the pretext of defending its vital interests?

The President said that his course of action is clear and explained that he is striving to put an end to aggression where it is taking place and not to permit it in other places. But this is the pure water of demagoguery because the aggression is being carried out by the United States and not by anyone else, and it is precisely Washington which is conferring on itself the right to dictate to other states and peoples the sort of internal system that they should establish.

Incidentally, all this is in direct contradiction of the elementary norms of the UN Charter. What the President had to say about the speedy establishment by the United States of quick reaction forces, building up the military presence in the Indian Ocean and other militaristic preparations by the United States being intended to serve the consolidation of peace rings forth as an open mockery of commonsense. Basically the point is that the Carter administration has gambled on force as the principal means of achieving military ascendancy in the world. The U.S. role as peacemaker throughout the world, about which Carter speaks, in actual fact takes the form of a course of whipping up tension leading to confrontation in various parts of the world.

The President called on Americans to look truth in the face and warned that dangerous and difficult times are awaiting the United States. Yes, indeed, the American people should look truth in the face and examine the direction in which the present Carter administration is leading the United States.

'Crude, Ill-Intentioned Lies'

ID121442 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 12 Apr 80 ID

["Contrary to Common Sense"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

So Washington makes threats again to "change the world" by force the way it would suit the United States and these threats are being made by none other than the President of the United States! Speaking at the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors J. Carter confirmed again that serious changes are taking place in the foreign policy of the United States, the changes that cannot but cause concern for the destinies of peace. There is no other way to assess the speech of the President, who, on the one hand, threatens openly with a "big stick" to independent countries and peoples and, on the other hand, is using obvious lies as his chief "argument."

It is a lie that "Iran would not act in accordance with international law," as Carter asserts, and that, allegedly, because of this it has become necessary for the United States "to act again." It is the United States, not Iran, that grossly flouts international law going any lengths to save from a just trial the deposed shah, the criminal who, as Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed, "physically destroyed and maimed hundreds of thousands of Iranians and plundered the country." It is the United States, and not Iran, that by its actions shows disregard for the generally recognized international norms. It brings on Iran unprecedented political, military and economic pressure, not stopping even at such measures as outright threats with military strength, or seizing Iranian assets in the U.S. banks.

It is a lie that the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and all but intends to "enslave" that independent country. Speaking about the plans for enslaving Afghanistan, such plans were harboured and are being harboured nowhere else but precisely in Washington that stubbornly refuses to put up with the fact of the Afghan revolution and is doing everything it can to try to reverse the developments and, plunging the Afghan people back into colonial bondage and subjecting it to imperialist domination, to create the Pentagon-NATO place d'armes near the USSR's southern borders, the place d'armes hostile to the USSR. Is not this the explanation for the fact that it is precisely Washington, acting at one with Beijing, that made the initiative for unleashing an undeclared war against the revolutionary Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Is it not Washington that is knocking together and arming in Pakistan's territory units of gansters whose tasks are armed raids and provocations against the independent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

It is a lie that Washington "remains committed" to the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Washington alleges that the USSR is to blame for the fact that the treaty has not yet been ratified. Meanwhile, it is well-known that it is not the Soviet Union, but the United States that has "frozen" this treaty, which is one of great importance. It is not the USSR, but tne USA, that acting contrary to sanity and to the spirit of detente, assumed and continues the course at the unrestrained build-up of the arms race, at the production of new, ever more deadly types of weapons. This was confirmed again by Carter himself who proclaimed that the United States will continue the course at steadily modernizing its military strength.

It is a lie that "the United States does not wish to be represented" at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. It is not the United States, not the American people, not the American sportsmen who have no wish for this. This is something that J. Carter and his ilk do not wish. Those circles in the United States which make a stake on stirring up hatred and hostility among peoples, not on friendship and cooperation among nations, who stake on the heightening of tensions, on a sharp worsening of the American-Soviet relations are against the United States' sending a team to the Moscow Olympics. And these circles resort to all sorts of dirty tricks to achieve their vicious aim. Now they come out with ludicrous allegations that the 1980 Olympics "threatens national security" of the United States, now they make threats of "legal punishment" to those who would like to go to Moscow. And now J. Carter in anti-Soviet zeal went so far as to try to discover the "similarity" between the Moscow Olympics and the 1936 Olympic Games in Hitler Germany. And such things are being said about the country that played the decisive role in routing fascism, which is known to the whole world, and that sacrificed for the victory 20 million lives! Sacrilege is the only way to describe these pronouncements of the American President.

President Carter declares that the United States "will continue the careful and considered exercise of its power." What does this mean? Is the United States' outright aggression against petroleum-producing countries in the Persian Gulf zone, the steady build-up of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean an example of "careful exercise" of the Indian Ocean an example of "careful exercise" of the United States' power? Can the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles, the step that is extremely dangerous for the cause of peace, be regarded as such an example? Is this the way to describe criminal actions to knock together and arm, specifically with deadly chemical weapons, gangs of thugs that, when brought into Afghanistan, and burning peaceful villages, terrorizing population, exploding bridges and roads?

In a word, any section of J. Carter's speech contains lies, and lies that are crude, ill-intentioned, that do not suit a person of such a high rank as President of the United States. All this speech that glorifies crude strength is permeated with the hegemonistic striving to bring America into the rank of a power that has the right to "punish" other countries and peoples that do not wish to build their life on the recipes of Washington geopoliticians, with the striving to revive in the international arena the imperialist policy of "big stick." And these imperial ambitions that grip Washington now assumed unprecedented scale...

This is an alarming symptom. It causes the ever more serious concern of peoples for the destiny of peace and security of the world.

## Threat of Force Against Iran

LD131844 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 13, TASS--The Carter administration is not stopping its policy of blackmail and military threats against Iran. Addressing editors of provincial newspapers and staff members of provincial radio and television companies the U.S. President cynically said that the United States had reserved the right to use any means against Iran. Carter stressed that he did not rule out the possibility of deciding on the use of military force should this in his opinion be necessary.

It was the first time that the President had openly declared that the United States could use military strength against Iran, the ASSOCIATED PRESS wrote about this.

The President demanded in a rude form that the U.S. allies also apply sanctions to Iran. In an interview to West German journalists he called on the West European allies to join the economic sanctions against Iran (which, as is known, were rejected by the United Nations Security Council and for this reason have no legal force) and to resort to diplomatic demarches against Iran.

Three American clergymen--Bremer, Rupiper and Thompson who stayed in Tehran and visited the hostages--said that the hostages were being held "because of the refusal by the United States to take constructive steps to resolve the crisis". The clergymen, members of the American-Iranian Crisis Revolutionary Committee, a public organisation coming out in support of the new Iran, have called on the American public to demand of Carter an end to the crisis and satisfaction of Iran's just demands. "The United States, they said, must admit its complicity in the crimes of the former shah and hand over the wealth plundered by him to the Iranian people".

Force Levels Remarks Contradictory

LD131848 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 13, TASS--At a meeting here with editors of provincial newspapers and staff members of radio and television companies President Jimmy Carter said that militarily the United States was "superior" to the Soviet Union.

This contention by the American President is at variance with reality because, as it has been repeatedly noted, an approximate parity in this field exists between the USSR and the United States. But this statement by Carter is significant because it shows the groundlessness and falseness of the propaganda campaign unleashed by Washington in recent years about a "lag" of the United States behind the Soviet Union in the military sphere. Under this false pretext, as is known, Washington stepped up the arms race to suit the military-industrial complex.

Asked about the situation in the country, Carter admitted that inflation was the main problem of America today and had reached an extremely high level. He also noted the very serious situation in a number of leading branches of the U.S. economy, including the automobile and steel industries.

REACTION, COMMENT ON DECISION TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

'Unseemly' Violation of Rights

LD111700 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

["McCarthy's Shadow Over Colorado Springs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Which city in the United States of America is today the strategically most important and secret one?

There is no doubt at all--Colorado Springs. The matter is that beginning there on April 11 is an event whose outcome, in official Washington's opinion, will be of decisive importance, if not for the very existence of the United States then at least for that country's national security.

What is this event in Colorado Springs--the demonstration of new types of intercontinental missiles, of a new generation of electronic devices for military use, or a display of equipment for CIA agents?

It turns out that neither the first, the second nor the third. Something much more important--a meeting of the U.S. National Olympic Committee--will begin in that city today to discuss the question of the participation of the American team in the Olympic games in Moscow.

It is precisely in this connection why the U.S. State Department has refused to grant a TASS correspondent permission to visit Colorado Springs.

What is feared by the Washington administration which prevented my colleague from getting first hand information about the meeting of the U.S. National Olympic Committee in order to file an objective story about the meeting? For, as is known, the moment it entered the White House the present administration is zealously and tirelessly coming out in defence of all possible rights and freedoms--the freedom of the press, the freedom of the individual, the freedom of travel and hundreds of other rights and freedoms. True, all this in theory. The true attitude of the White House to these rights and freedoms is patently demonstrated by the already lengthy history of the question of the American team's participation in the 1980 Olympics.

As to the coverage of this issue in the American press, it shall be recalled that on April 7th a very painful procedure for American journalists took place at the U.S. Department of State: In the course of several hours the highest officials of the American foreign policy establishment "pumped" the correspondents and editors, demanding that they support the boycott of the Olympic games and castigate those American Olympians who protest against the campaign of blackmail and intimidation carried out by the White House.

And here is yet another illustration to the theme of freedom of the press, Washington style. Carter has issued a special order prohibiting American mass media from concluding any contracts connected with the coverage of the Olympic games in Moscow. In this connection the Committee for the Freedom of Information of the American Association of Newspaper Publishers has protested this order, stressing that such an interpretation of freedom of speech by the U.S. President would have "baleful consequences" for the American press.

But it is the American Olympians who are subjected to the worst pressure. Among those taking part in the "arms twisting" to which members of the U.S. National Olympic Committee are subjected have been Secretary of State of the United States Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and, finally, President Carter himself. The purpose of this "arms twisting" is simple: During the vote in Colorado Springs the hands of the NOC members should be only in one strictly specified position--against the participation of American sportsman in the Olympics. Or else... What "or else" means was explained right on the eve of the NOC session by President Carter himself. He unambiguously intimated that the Olympians would be slapped on their hands, and very hard at that. It will hurt, Carter warned.

Matters will not be restricted to a simple scolding. "Legal actions" will be taken against mavericks. To be more precise, those who will risk to uphold the ideals of the Olympic movement will be put on trial, and since the issue, according to official Washington's statements, is a "threat to national security," the punishment will be commensurate.

This, in effect, is what threatens American Olympians should they vote for the American team's participation in the 1980 Olympics; such is the atmosphere in which the meeting of the National Olympic Committee will take place in Colorado Springs. By threatening to "build up" a political case against them, the present administration is trying to draw American sportsmen into Carter's election campaign maneuvers, to make them participate in a political bluff of immense scale, the purpose of which is to conceal the imperialist plot of the United States against the Afghan revolution.

In the light of the present campaign of hounding American sportsmen, that is McCarthist by its nature, Washington's phrasemongering on the theme of "defending rights and freedoms" appears especially unseemly and repugnant.

## Athletes Indignant Over Actions

LD121710 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] San Francisco, April 12, TASS--The meetings of the National Olympic Committee of the USA opened in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The National Olympic Committee must adopt a decision today concerning the participation of a team of the United States in the Moscow Olympics.

About 350 representatives of the world of sports of the USA gathered in Colorado Springs in the atmosphere when the White House has launched a rabid campaign against the Olympics to prevent participation of American athletes in the biggest sports fete of the world. This campaign conducted in the spirit of the worst periods of McCarthyism is masterminded by the head of the Washington administration himself.

As if forgetting about his high-sounding declarations in "defense" of human rights, he threatened sportsmen with "legal measures" if they do not support his anti-Olympic plans. According to a report in the San Francisco EXAMINER, Carter, specifically, sent a memorandum to the leadership of the National Olympic Committee, informing it of his intention to resort to the law on economic powers in case of extraordinary international situations, under which he can prohibit sportsmen to take American currency abroad. In other words they will be deprived of the opportunity to pay their travel fares and cover the expenditures of their stay in Moscow.

Besides that, as the television company CBS announced with a reference to the United States attorney-general, those who refuse to comply with the President's demands face imprisonment for the terms of up to ten years and large fines. It should be noted that it is also intended to deprive athletes of passports and exit visas.

A special anti-Olympic group led by Vice-President of the United States Walter Mondale arrived in Colorado Springs to conduct intensive conditioning of sportsmen.

Fearing that the backstage activity around the meetings of the U.S. National Olympic Committee might be revealed, the American authorities refused to give a visa to a TASS correspondent for a trip to Colorado Springs to cover the work of the National Olympic Committee, even though he was accredited by that organisation. It is not the first time that the U.S. authorities do not allow representatives of the Soviet press accredited in the USA to make trips to cities which are the venues of sports competition or of events connected with sports which certain circles in Washington would like to turn into an instrument of the cold war policy.

The provocative actions of the White House cause growing indignation of American sportsmen.

A group of American athletes said at a press conference in Colorado Springs that they will bring a lawsuit if they are denied the right to go to Moscow for the Olympics. They said that if the President of the USA resorts to legal measures, they will turn to the court so that it should be determined where law ends and lawlessness begins. The matters already went so far that the President tells us how to vote, said member of the United States national team in rowing A. Defrantz, who is member of the Executive Board of the National Olympic Committee.

The decision about participation in Moscow Olympics must be taken in the atmosphere free from pressure from the government, says a letter sent to the National Olympic Committee by the leadership of the American Civil Liberties Union. It is sportsmen and not the government that must decide on the participation in the games, the letter said. This right was guaranteed them by the Congress when it adopted a law on amateur sport in 1978.

## Pressure on Committee Blasted

LD131313 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The battle at Colorado Springs, Colorado, between the Carter administration and the U.S. Olympic Committee ended yesterday. Bowing to heavy pressure from the administration, the U.S. Olympic Committee has voted in favor of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Here is a comment by our observer Igor Dmitryev. He writes:

It has been a veritable battle dragging on for weeks. The administration's decisive offensive on the National Olympic Committee began a month or so ago when the White House realized that its appeals for a boycott had not been heeded. Moreover, athletes and public committees opposing the boycott have sprung up in many American cities, Colorado Springs being one of them.

The majority of American athletes rejected the boycott calls for a number of reasons: First of all they believed it wasn't wise, to say the least, to mix sports with politics. Secondly, they thought that law was on their side. In 1978, the Congress passed a law on amateur sports allowing athletes to run their affairs themselves without outside interference. And finally, American athletes were convinced that it was in the nation's interest to go to Moscow and see the stars and stripes go up every time one of them won a gold medal.

To stem the tide of the battle the Carter administration moved in heavy guns: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the State Department, Vice President Walter Mondale and even General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Salvo after salvo, the administration reduced the defenses of its own athletes, the defenses consisting primarily of widespread and somewhat naive belief that Americans live in a free country.

The final blow by the Carter administration was as cruel as it was merciless. President Carter threatened to resort to legal action to stop American athletes from going to Moscow. The legal action could be financial pressure on the U.S. Olympic Committee, heavy fines on athletes who might have defied the administration, revoking the passports or making them invalid for travel to Moscow, and even prison terms. And that broke the spine of resistance.

After the vote on Saturday Vice President Walter Mondale said it was a referendum on freedom. Another point of view has been offered by marathon runner Bill Rogers who said: I don't know of a lower level that American sports have sunk to. We have an Olympic Committee which is gutless.

Now, which of the two opinio[illegible] is more to the point is for the Americans to decide. In my opinion, in such a free [illegible]ountry as America the government has all the means to turn legal action into illegal practice, and to use law to the point of lawlessness, and this is precisely what the vote at Colorado Springs amounts to.

NOC 'Succumbs to Pressure'

LD131708 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] San Francisco, April 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The National Olympic Committee of the United States succumbed to unprecedented pressure and black mail by the White House and adopted a decision, suiting the Washington administration, to support President Carter's demand to boycott the 1980 Olympic games. This decision was taken behind closed doors at a meeting of the National Olympic Committee in Colorado Springs by 1,604 votes against 797 although the overwhelming majority of sportsmen and broad sections of the public in the country resolutely opposed the use of sportsmen in President Carter's political game in his election campaign. In order to impose its will, the White House acted in the spirit of the worst times of McCarthyism.

The sportsmen and sports officials, who declared for participation in the 1980 Olympics, were openly accused of "betraying national interests". They were threatened with all sorts of legal and financial penalties. A considerable role in the NOC's decision, writes the UPI agency, was played also by the promise of White House "to allocate millions of dollars for the NOC budget", if it voted to boycott the Olympics.

In the course of the session in Colorado Springs the NOC members were exposed to "persuasion" by an "anti-Olympic delegation" headed by U.S. Vice President Mondale that had specially come for this from Washington. Speaking before the decisive vote Mondale demagogically stated that the point at issue was no more no less than "the future of the entire civilised world."

The American sportsmen, who are being sacrificed to the political intrigues of White House, are voicing their legitimate dissatisfaction with the NOC's decision. Anita Defrantz, a member of the IOC Executive Committee, said that the U.S. National Olympic Committee had not fulfilled its task of preparing a team for the Olympics and that any unrelated actions violated its own charter.

"My dreams are shattered", said L. Dabley, one of the best American long jumpers. "We sportsmen have been made pawns in an unseemly political game." He said that the United States could now be subjected to sanctions by the International Olympic Committee and deprived of the right to participate in the 1984 Olympics.

Olympic champion R. Milburn said that "the decisionmaking people fulfilled the President's order without trying to understand properly the circumstances of the matter. Our government is acting contrary to our interests".

The well known marathon runner Rogers said that "American sportsmen should make all members of the National Olympic Committee resign. I think they should give up their job because it prohibits any racial, religious or political interference in matters of sport. I don't remember any time in the past when American sport had fallen so low". He called on sportsmen to unite and press for the resignation of the NOC members.

Julian Roosevelt, an American representative in the IOC, described the decision taken in Colorado Springs as "terrible". He said this decision directly threatened the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

"I am of the opinion that the International Olympic Committee has the right not to recognize now the U.S. National Olympic Committee", he said.

Describing the mood of these sports officials who voted for participation in the Olympics and those who succumbed to the White House pressure the New York TIMES writes that all of them were unhappy. The paper writes that many U.S. Olympians intend to continue the struggle against the boycott.

## Popev Interview on Boycott

For a Budapest Domestic Television Service 12 April recorded interview with Vladimir Ivanovich Popov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee on possible effects of a U.S. boycott, see the Hungary section of the 14 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

HOSTAGE APPEARS ON IRANIAN TV, CRITICIZES CARTER

LD132032 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 13, TASS--Joseph Swick, a staff member of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran who is now a hostage, appeared on Iranian television.

Asked about his views why it is taking so much time to achieve a decision on the release of the hostages, he said: "Those who are here are of no value to the American administration. Were we important people or wealthy people, we would have long been in the United States and the shah would have been here. President Carter is concerned more with the forthcoming elections than with our problem. He is trying to present the problem of hostages in a distorted light, is trying to get American public opinion on his side." Joseph Swick said that he had sent a number of articles and letters to American newspapers and that only a part of them were printed, and after very heavy-handed censorship at that, this being confirmed by clippings which he had received here. He said the content of some of his articles had been completely distorted. "I think that Carter, who shows greater concern for the former shah than for American citizens, has had a hand in this as well," he added.

Joseph Swick said that he had learned much during his stay in Iran about the crimes of the shah's regime, had met with people who were maimed in the SAVAK torture chambers or wounded when fire was opened at peaceful demonstrations. "It is my view that the shah should face an international court for these crimes and give account for what he has done. When people will learn the truth they will understand what that former American placeman has perpetrated. The peoples of the world, and especially the American people, should learn what a criminal was supported by the United States Government. That man did not think about his country. His sole concern was to fulfil the orders of his American masters. The shah plundered his own people and oppressed it. He became not just a criminal but an international criminal, and the world should pay attention to this."

Swick spoke further about the subversive activities in which staff members of the former American Embassy in Tehran were engaged. "For example, Colonel Hunt maintained contacts with groups that were drawing up plans of overthrowing the revolutionary Iranian Government and also with several Iranian officers who were planning a state coup." Swick said that his department at the embassy was engaged in electronic spying of Soviet territory from stations located near the settlement of Kabkan and near the town of Behshehr. "These centers were operated by the CIA, the military intelligence and the American Air Force, but the main role belonged to the CIA." The former embassy staffer also told about the use of the "C-12" spy plane in Iran. "This plane is specially equipped for espionage assignments," he said. "A very sensitive camera was installed under the seat of the co-pilot. Its designation was to take clandestine photographs. Members of the CIA and the military intelligence use the spy plane with the full knowledge of the American ambassador."

"Two months before the seizure of the embassy I sent abroad a camera used to take photographs of the territory of Iran, India and Pakistan, which were then sent to the United States." Photographs made from the spy plane were also found by the Iranian students in the American Embassy. After that Joseph Swick showed Iranian television correspondents storages of secret equipment belonging to the Pentagon's intelligence department. "The staff of the U.S. military attache was responsible for what was kept at these storages, but it was used mostly by CIA agents."

"During the revolution," he went on, "all the information was fed into the embassy's computer which was used in June 1979 to control the monitoring of Iranian communication facilities and government communications."

MILITARY PREPARATIONS, SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN DISCUSSED

Heightening Anti-Iranian Campaign

ID122228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Apr 80 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yegeniy Grachev in conversation with Moscow Radio New York correspondent Vladimir Aleksandrovich Gerasichev]

[Text] More dramatic events in the continuing crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations took place this week. The U.S. authorities broke off diplomatic relations with Iran and with renewed force launched a campaign of blackmail and pressure against this country. Our New York correspondent, Vladimir Gerasichev, is on the line:

[Gerasichev] Washington is continuing to escalate the spiral of the anti-Iranian campaign. White House officials headed by its present occupant, President Carter, are taking an active part in it. In a speech to the members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors Carter again threatened to use all the might available to the United States to free the U.S. hostages. Instead of heeding from the outset the Iranian people's just demands for the extradition to Iran of the former shah and the return of the wealth he stole, U.S. ruling circles are continuing to stir up tension in the Persian Gulf area, threatening Iran and other states in the region with military force and building up their military presence there.

[Question] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, what has served to trigger the new heightening of the anti-Iranian campaign?

[Answer] The threats against Iran intensified after the White House administration failed to force its West European allies in NATO and Japan to follow the U.S. example by breaking off diplomatic relations with Iran and stopping trade with it.

U.S. news agencies report that variants of war in the Near East are being played out in the Pentagon. At the moment the military game is being played on paper but, as the press stresses, very real scenarios and situations are being acted out. In the conception of the players from the Pentagon the main U.S. strike force will be the rapid deployment forces, which number more than 100,000 men.

The U.S. press is stressing that Washington has finally reached agreement to use naval and air bases in Oman for the deployment of rapid deployment forces. On the pretext of saving the hostages, the United States has established a concentrated military force in the Near East and the Pentagon generals cannot wait to put its strength to the test against the countries of this region.

Plans for Military Action

ID121632 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 12 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--Washington that took the road of economic and military blackmail of the Islamic Republic of Iran is stepping up the campaign of threats against Iran.

A White House spokesman addressing a press conference saying threateningly that the United States so far kept from using strength, but this is not ruled out. According to him, the United States can use measures of economic, political, and also military nature to bring pressure on Iran. He essentially confirmed Washington's unwillingness to settle a crisis in relations between the two countries through talks.

He was deliberating on "scepticism" of the White House about such talks. Meanwhile, it is known that the Iranian leadership many times expressed the readiness to decide the question of the American hostages if the United States shows a constructive approach to the just demands of the Iranian people.

The television company ABC stressed in its commentary that everything that had been said by the White House spokesman indicates that the introduction of the naval blockade of Iran or the adoption of even more serious measures is not far off.

The Washington POST, in its turn, reported with reference to informed sources that the likeliest tactic of the administration for bringing military pressure on Iran will be the mining of Iranian ports through which oil is exported. The newspaper writes that such actions will make it possible to block effectively the export of Iranian oil by sea.

Making preparations for military actions in the Persian Gulf area, the United States is speedily creating the "rapid reaction force". The BUSINESS WEEK magazine reports that the United States Department of the Navy actually concluded forming its first shock unit consisting of eleven thousand marines. They will be sent into the Indian Ocean area on board seven warships and military transport ships and will be stationed till the beginning of July at the United States military base on the Diego Garcia Island. The BUSINESS WEEK points out that this unit can be conducting intensive military operations in the Middle East with the use of tanks, artillery, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles for 15 days without any reinforcement and additional supply with munitions.

Former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan now staying in the USA made instigatory calls to Washington. He declared that the United States must have plans of military actions against Iran in order to "preserve the U.S. prestige" in the Middle East area and announced Israel's readiness to put its airbases and naval bases and also its military equipment at the disposal of the U.S. Armed Forces for the staging of such an operation. "You only have to ask us and you shall get them for any operations you might wish to launch", he said.

Meanwhile, the United States took another discriminatory measure against Iran. Press Secretary of the United States Mission at the United Nations Gill Schuker said that the U.S. Government had adopted a decision to introduce restrictions on travel over the U.S. territory by Iranian diplomats who are members of staff of Iran's mission at the United Nations. As is known, their status is determined by a special agreement between the United Nations and the United States as host country. Staging this arbitrary action the United States is showing complete disregard for fundamental international norms.

Washington is at the same time stepping up the pressure on its allies, seeking to involve them in the anti-Iranian measures of the USA. President J. Carter used a meeting with ruling burgomaster of West Berlin D. Stobbe staying in Washington as a pretext for bringing further pressure on Western Europe. The UPI agency reports that at a meeting with D. Stobbe Carter demanded in all but an ultimatum form that the United States' West European allies should unconditionally support the measures against Iran.

But this pressure does not bring the results Washington would like. The New York TIMES writes today about "disillusionment" with the allies' stand in the USA. The television company CBS stated that the efforts of the White House to enlist the support of allied countries have not yet achieved success.

Washington's pressure causes an obvious irritation in West European capitals. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH noted that the United States tries to make Western Europe act in a way suiting America and stresses that most of the steps that were taken or are being taken by President Carter are prompted by domestic policy considerations.

There is little doubt, the newspaper writes, that West European countries, just as Japan, intend to do the minimum of what is possible for supporting the United States' anti-Iranian measures. European countries maintaining commercial and economic relations with Iran have weighty reasons for not following the United States example, writes the French LES ECHOS. They have apprehensions about sharp turns in the U.S. foreign policy that is decided by President Carter without preliminary consultations with them. Besides that the Common Market countries, apparently, are not striving to play the role of Carter's canvassing agent.

CARTER ACCUSED OF BRIBERY TO WIN SUPPORT OF PRESS

LD121302 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] New York, April 11, TASS--A fresh political scandal is in the making in the United States centering on the present chief executive in the Washington administration J. Carter. The President is being accused of actually resorting to bribery to obtain the support from a press trust owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch for his attempts to obtain re-election to the White House for another term.

On February 19, the New York TIMES reports, U.S. President's Press Secretary Jody Powell arranged in the White House a meeting of J. Carter with the Australian newspaper magnate Rupert Murdoch who owns the New York POST, the United States' biggest evening paper. The meeting was organised at the request of the head of U.S. President's election campaign in New York. Several days later, Murdoch divulged in a course of a televised interview that during his discussion with the President they had touched the question of New York POST providing support to presidential candidates. On the same day, Murdoch visited the U.S. Export-Import Bank, which is a national bank providing loans to finance trade deals with partners in foreign states. During the meeting, the question under discussion was granting the newspaper magnate a loan of his company to purchase Boeing aircraft.

Three days later the New York POST, previously known for its anti-Carter attitudes and extremely sharp attacks on the President, appeared with a big headline in the red print: "New York POST Supports President Carter." In its editorial article on that day the newspaper spared no amount of dirt to besmirch the President's main opponents and went out of its way to praise the President himself. Carter, the newspaper said, has acquired a force and confidence in his approach to foreign and home problems. In his hard work, he shows a zeal and selflessness. A mere few days preceding the appearance of this article, the newspaper had accused President Carter of going back on his electoral pledges, evading clear-cut positions on acute problems, of "overreacting" to international events, etc.

On February 28, the board of directors of the Ex-Im Bank many of whom had previously objected to giving loans to Murdoch, unanimously approved opening a credit line for him to the value of 201 million dollars at an annual 8 percent interest to be repaid over ten years. The bank was giving credits to other customers in the same period at an annual 13 odd percent interest. The bank's officials have described the conditions on which Murdoch got a loan from the bank as unusually "generous."

At present official spokesmen for the White House go out of their way to deny any link between the February 19 White House meeting, the abrupt change of heart on the part of the New York POST three days later and the issue to Murdoch of an unusually lucrative loan on February 28. A link between these, however, is clear and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs began investigating into the circumstances surrounding the granting by the Ex-Im Bank of this no ordinary loan to the newspaper tycoon from Australia.

SHISHKIN ON POLICIES, AMERICANS' SENSE OF LOSS OF LEADERSHIP

LD101531 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "On Shaky Foundations"]

[Text] Election fever is approaching its height in the United States. According to long-established tradition the contenders for the presidency are dashing about the country, shaking thousands of hands and not stinting on kisses for babies, counting on winning the voters' sympathies.

Mutual attacks and squabbling between contenders on secondary issues are equally traditional from the viewpoint of the "canons" of bourgeois democracy. On the main issues the platforms of the rival Democratic and Republican parties are scarcely distinguishable from each other.

But for all the similarities between the 1980 campaign and previous ones, certain differences are also emerging. This refers above all to the feeling which has taken hold of most Americans that they have been left without a steersman in the face of a serious economic and political crisis. Singling out only one aspect of this crisis, President Carter speaks dramatically of the "unusual times America is living through" because "inflation has surpassed all previous indicators and is at a level of about 20 percent in annual terms." The unprecedented increase in prices, Carter has stressed, "has kindled a flame which could change the world economy and our way of life forever."

NEWSWEEK magazine reacted to this speech by the President and the latest "anti-inflation measures" which he announced with a color picture on its cover. It depicts inflation in the form of a huge fire-breathing dragon, which Carter, in a knight's armor, is attacking--obviously not for the first time and absolutely hopelessly, since his lance is broken and the broken-off end is clutched in the monster's talons.

In order to clarify the Americans' own sentiments in this connection, NEWSWEEK held an opinion poll among the most diverse population groups in different parts of the United States. The magazine's overall conclusion is quite clear and definite: "There is a mounting wave of dissatisfaction throughout the country, serious concern at inflation, distrust in the traditional institutions and alarm for the country's future. There is no reason to doubt this conclusion--after all, Carter himself confirmed it in his diagnosis of the national malaise."

Of course, there is no need to argue with the correctness of the diagnosis, but as for the prescribed medicine, many people have serious doubts as to its efficiency. Obviously even Carter himself has no great faith in the idea that the complex problems facing the United States--the slump in production, the growth in unemployment and raging inflation --can be resolved by reducing expenditure on social needs while at the same time spurring on military appropriations. Yet this is the very essence of the path Carter has just proposed for overcoming the crisis.

The Washington administration has tried to "compensate" for its weakness on the domestic front by "stepping up" its efforts in the international arena. A massive anti-Soviet campaign has been launched and the myth of the "Soviet military threat" revived and renewed. This has served as justification for the U.S. buildup of military expenditure, the discriminatory measures which have been announced with respect to the Soviet Union and the decision to postpone indefinitely the process of ratification of the SALT II treaty.

Most important, the New York TIMES notes, the White House was counting on all this "distracting the American public's attention from the intractable problems of inflation and the shortage of fuel and energy resources." The senior American observer Reston, wise with experience, notes on this point: "The temptation to 'play to the gallery' by stepping up the level of the international crisis proved too great, since the more serious the threat abroad looks, the greater the chances of obtaining support within the country."

But all these shortsighted calculations have given rise to another crisis--the crisis of confidence in the White House's own policy. Its source, in the opinion of TIME magazine observer Sidey, lies in the fact that "Carter sees no difference between a political campaign and the government of the country." This is manifested, the Washington POST suggests, in the fact that "for the sake of a speedy advantage in the election struggle Carter can say one thing today, and tomorrow deny what he said under pressure from the changed political situation."

The wild zigzags of Washington's policy are arousing concern even among the United States' closest NATO allies. At present the anti-Soviet orientation of the White House's course has met with the greatest "understanding" and "support" from the British Conservative government. But even on the banks of the Thames by no means everyone always sees a germ of "rationality" in the Washington administration's atavistic anti-Sovietism.

More than 9 months has already passed since President Carter solemnly signed the SALT II treaty on behalf of the United States, but this, the most important agreement since the war in the sphere of strategic arms control, has not come into force. Moreover Carter himself shelved that treaty, ordering the U.S. Congress to suspend ratification.

As a result, in the opinion of the New York TIMES, "Only the debris of U.S. foreign policy remain." That newspaper's observer Lewis writes: "Our European allies think we are impossible to deal with. The Russians have written us off as far as talks are concerned. Nobody on either side in the Near East trusts us. The world's influential countries do not consider us a reliable partner in serious matters.... The most terrible disaster has occurred in relations with the Soviet Union, which are of such tremendous significance for the rest of the world too and should be the primary concern of American foreign policy."

In short, in the attempt to "play to the gallery" the Carter administration has finished up, according to the New York TIMES by "causing profound concern about the state of American foreign policy," which, in its turn, has become a factor of no small importance in the election struggle--and by no means a favorable factor for President Carter.

In order to pacify American and international public opinion Washington has launched the next trick, giving assurances that it has allegedly always been dedicated to the idea of "arms limitation." But even now the American President's position remains ambiguous. On the one hand he declares his support for "efforts" in this sphere, and on the other he postpones the ratification of the SALT II treaty, referring to allegedly "unsuitable" military and political conditions. Moreover even talk about the ratification is being used to impose decisions on stepping up the arms race.

The world's peoples, like the American voters, expect from the Washington administration not fine words, but concrete acts and real steps to curb the arms race and lessen international tension.

SOUTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES CONTINUE 'MILITARIST HYSTERIA'

SK111048 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK

[Commentary by (Mikhailov) on the South Korean authorities' militarist hysteria]

[Text] The new regime in South Korea continues to exacerbate its militarist hysteria. The recent remarks by Choe Kyu-ha, the interim president of South Korea, at the commencement ceremony of the Air Force Academy demonstrate this.

He said that they should strengthen military power to repel an invasion from the North and to maintain the security and public order of the country. The provocative nature of the remarks is as clear as day. The Seoul regime is implementing its plan to accelerate the militarization of South Korea under the old pretext of the threat from the North.

For the year 1980 alone, $3.2 billion, nearly 40 percent of the state budget, were allocated for military purposes.

The South Korean munitions industry started to supply the military with weapons and munitions including M-16 rifles, mortars, howitzers, jeeps and trucks. Construction of the assembly plant of modern fighter planes and a plant for tank manufacturing has entered the final stage. They are babbling tenaciously that they should have nuclear weapons ultimately, too.

It is very strange for the members of the National Unification Conference--those who should exert their efforts for solving the question of the complete restoration of territory of the country--to appeal for the start of independent reserach activities in the field of nuclear weapons.

Seoul's militarist attempt to protect the U.S. interests in this area [word indistinct] is receiving the full support of Washington.

The strategists of the Pentagon have established a comprehensive plan for modernizing the South Korearn Army. The plan evnisages the supply of $8 billion worth of new U.S. weapons. With the funds, Seoul will receive F-16 fighter aircraft, helicopters, and large guns and rockets including those capable of delivering nuclear warheads.

Foreign observers point out that the U.S. masters and the Seoul rulers are turning the country into a magazine and are increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula by bringing a large quantity of weapons into South Korea.

It is not difficult to understand that the militarization of South Korea and the joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises and training being conducted frequently constitute [word indistinct] in normalizing the situation in this region and are placing obstacles in the path of realizing the entire Korean people's aspiration for national reunification.

The peoples of the world are sternly denouncing the line pursued by the militarists of the United States and the South Korean Regime as dangerous to preserving peace.

JAPANESE REACTION TO U.S. IRANIAN SANCTIONS RAPPED

OW121404 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Tsvetov Tokyo dispatch]

[Text] The Japanese Government has decided to stop further credits to Iran and to hold imports of Iranian oil to the level which existed when the U.S.-Iranian crisis broke out.

Testifying before the Diet yesterday, Foreign Minister Okita said that although the Japanese Government cannot meet the U.S. demand for the recall of the Japanese ambassador from Tehran, it is seriously studying the U.S. requests for sanctions against Iran in a forward-looking manner. Thus, while attaching various provisos and giving various pretexts, the Japanese Government is moving step by step toward joining with the United States in its adventure just as it did during the Korean and Vietnam wars. When the United States asked Japan to take economic sanctions against Iran last year, Prime Minister Ohira showed readiness to comply, saying "we have to buckle down to the tasks even if it means considerable sacrifices on the part of Japan."

According to the Japanese press, in an attempt to justify the military action conceived by the United States against Iran, the Japanese Foreign Ministry's treaty bureau chief has said such action would be an exercise of the right to self-defense. Meanwhile, brisk activities have been noted on U.S. bases in Japan, including Okinawa. The Japanese Government has promised that it will raise no objection to dispatching an emergency deployment force to a troubled area from these bases. If the United States actually sends troops to the Persian Gulf from Japan, Japan will again be reduced to a logistics base for U.S. aggression. When this happens, how will people assess the Japanese Government's pledge about pursuing a foreign policy designed to have friendly relations with all nations, contributing to world peace and security and respecting the peace constitution?

Public opinion in Japan is very apprehensive of U.S. behavior and the attitude of the Japanese Government itself. Today's ASAHI SHIMBUN, commenting on the U.S. action against Iran, said: "The measures taken this time are unreasonable as a matter of principle and their effectiveness are very doubtful." ASAHI SHIMBUN went on: "Essentially, this is a dispute between the United States and Iran. In other words, it is the United States, not Japan and European countries, that Iran is opposed to." It concluded by saying Japan does not have to comply with the U.S. request for cooperation.

Discussing the consequences which the U.S. policy in Iran may bring about, the newspaper AKAHATA said: "If the threat of a military intervention becomes a reality, the imperialist nature of the United States will again be exposed and the Middle East and the whole world will be faced with a serious crisis." This is a most reasonable warning. Let me add this: Will it be an honor for Japan to be called "an accomplice to a U.S. action inimical to peace?".

USMC COMMANDANT BARROW'S VISIT TO JAPAN SCORED

OW121150 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Marine Corps Commandant Gen Robert Barrow has inspected U.S. Marines stationed on Okinawa and expressed his satisfaction over their high level of training, according to news agency reports.

It is quite easy to imagine what kind of training he meant. As everyone knows, the United States has lately been making great efforts to establish so-called rapid deployment forces [RDF]. The 100,000-man RDF was activated on 1 March mainly to carry out punitive actions in places where the U.S. authorities think their vital interests are threatened. Areas eyed for possible RDF actions are the Middle East, Central America, the Korean Peninsula and Southeast Asia.

U.S. stragetists are concealing the fact that in such instances, the U.S. Marines on Okinawa constitute the backbone of the RDF to be deployed in the Eastern Hemisphere. The U.S. Marines on Okinawa are being trained for such actions. That is why the U.S. forces stationed on Okinawa participate in all exercises conducted by the United States in the Far East.

They are paying particular attention to training in landing operations. In an exercise dubbed "Team Spirit-80," which is under way now, the U.S. Marines on Okinawa carried out landing drills on the Korean Peninsula.

Guessing from everything, General Barrow appears to have inspected the degree of training the Okinawa-based U.S. forces are undergoing in these kind of operations. What first attracted the general's attention is believed to be the capability of the U.S. Marine Corps to jump into the Persian Gulf area. The United States is increasing its military presence in the Persian Gulf region under the pretext of developments in Iran. In the wake of the U.S. severance of diplomatic relations with Iran, the possibility of the United States resorting to armed force in the Middle East has mounted. The United States is asking Japan to join its sanctions against Iran and, in the event of a military operation against Iran, Japan is most likely to play a springboard role in moving U.S. troops.

These U.S. plans have aroused the anxieties and apprehensions of Japanese public opinion because Japan might lose a source of oil supplies. Japan imports 60 percent of its oil needs from the Middle East nations.

Nevertheless, all things considered, some circles in Japan appear to pay no attention to this. When he met with General Barrow, Defense Agency Director General Hosoda talked of the great significance of the presence of U.S. Marine bases in Japan and reconfirmed that the United States has the right to use troops deployed at these bases any place in the world for any purpose.

It is a violation of the Japan-U.S. security treaty to dispatch U.S. troops in Japan overseas without prior consultations with the Japanese Government. However, the U.S. authorities appear to be unwilling to give any consideration to this aspect for the same reason they were reluctant to give advance notice to Japan, their ally, about their severance of diplomatic relations with Iran.

What threatens Japan now is the fact that Japan will be deprived of its last means of controlling the activities of the U.S. forces in Japan. Japan might even lose this symbolic right. The U.S. Marine Corps commandant's visit to Japan attested to this fact.

CALL FOR INCREASE IN JAPANESE MILITARY SPENDING ASSAILED

LD121213 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 12, TASS--Hosai Hyuga, president of the economic federation (KANKEIREN) of Kansai--the main industrial area of the country, called for more than doubling Japan's military expenditures. This big businessman tried, as usual, to "substantiate" his demands by hackneyed assertions as to a "growing Soviet threat." In his instigatory speech in Tokyo, H. Hyuga stated that instead of building houses of Japanese-Soviet friendship, it is necessary to increase the numerical strength of the Japanese army, purchase more newest armaments in the USA, and build rocket bases.

It is characteristic that such calls meet with a rebuff even by many representatives of the country's big capital. Toshio Doko, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organisations (KEIDANREN), emphasized recently that it is now essential to concentrate efforts on solving acute economic problems such as the growth of inflation, and not to boost military production.

AFGHAN ARMY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES USE OF U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD111330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kabul, April 11, TASS--Gul Aqa, chief of the Main Political Department of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], speaking at a press conference, said: A while ago the Western mass information media and primarily the Voice of America and the U.S. press, which are under the control of the CIA and the Pentagon, raised a propaganda hullabaloo about the question of the use of chemical weapons against the so-called Muslim rebels in Afghanistan.

It should be recalled that an active part in this propaganda campaign was played by representatives of the U.S. administration, particularly Z. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential national security adviser, and State Department officials.

These officials, however, were unable to put forward a single fact to confirm their totally unfounded lying assertions.

This Western propaganda campaign aroused no surprise among us Afghans. Lies and slander have long since entered the arsenal of methods used by imperialism and reaction to their undeclared war against the Afghan people, who are championing the conquests of the April revolution.

The goal of this latest slander hullaballoo is quite clear, namely, to confuse and frighten the Afghans, to evoke mistrust in the world in regard to the national order of the DRA and to sow discord between the Afghan people and its genuine friends, but this is not the only aim, the chief of the Main Political Department of the Armed Forces of the DRA pointed out. As the experience of the past shows convincingly, U.S. imperialism, in order to distract the attention of the world from its subversive actions against independent states and national liberation movements, and in order to cover up the shameful role played in this by the CIA and the Pentagon, disseminates through the mass communication channels the most coarse slander, with no thought for the fact that its lies will there and then be exposed.

Preliminary investigation has shown, Gul Aqa went on to state, that the band routed in the region of Herat, which included foreign servicemen, had the purposes of penetrating this provincial center to carry out attacks on state and public establishments and to sow panic among the population. It thus becomes clear that the American-made chemical weapons discovered in the possession of members of the band were designed primarily for use against the civilian population.

There is no doubt that the criminal actions of American imperialism in supply the enemies of the Afghan people with weapons, including chemical ones, will be condemned by the Afghan people, democratic states and the whole world just as the actions of the American military using chemical weapons in Vietnam were condemned.

KARMAL PRESIDES OVER CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING IN KABUL

LD131746 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 13, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today. It was presided by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It was devoted to questions of defending the gains of the April revolution, democracy, peace and freedom. The discussion of the questions of the plenary meeting's agenda passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and cohesion, as reported by BAKHTAR agency.

A report at the plenary meeting was made by Babrak Karmal.

The plenary meeting discussed and unanimously approved the proposal by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the DRA Government on the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It has been handed over for final approval to the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. The basic principles provide for respect for Islam, national traditions and the country's customs, for broad rights and freedoms of the people, and for ensurement of democracy. The participants in the plenary meeting approved the rules of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and also a number of proposals concerning inner-party life.

Interview with Lebanese Paper

LD111820 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 11, TASS--World imperialism and international reaction are brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and are exaggerating in every way the so-called "Afghan question" which is nothing else but their own invention. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-SAFIR.

The United States, he said, are supplying bandits with arms, recruiting mercenaries and are encouraging in every way all those who come out against the Afghan people. Earlier they staked on traitor Amin. We have irrefutable evidence of his criminal ties with the Central Intelligence Agency. However, all intrigues by the enemies of the Afghan revolution are doomed to failure, and our people will confidently march along the path chosen by it. In so doing we rely on the fraternal assistance and support from our friends, with the Soviet Union in the vanguard. We are coming out for peace and stability in our region and stress that this can be achieved only by putting an end to imperialist interference. The Afghan people favour goodneighbourly relations with neighbouring Iran and Pakistan, Babrak Karmal stressed.

The Afghan leader pointed to strong ties existing between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Palestinian resistance movement. The goals of the Palestinian revolution are our goals as well, he said. Babrak Karmal condemned the Camp David deal spearheaded against the national liberation movements in the Arab world, and, above all, against the Arab people of Palestine.

AFGHANISTAN'S DOST CALLS FOR END TO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

LD121341 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 12, TASS--The internal situation in Afghanistan has considerably improved. The life of our people is coming back to normal, Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stated in an interview with the journal FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH.

We are demanding, the minister emphasized, that world imperialism, the United States and reactionary forces cause interfering in the internal affairs of the Afghan people. He repeatedly pointed out that imperialism and the USA are the true enemies of Muslim peoples. This is why the DRA persistently comes out for the rallying of the Moslem world on an anti-imperialist basis.

Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost went on to say, has always come out and continues coming out for a just solution to the Palestinian problem and supports the Palestinian people's courageous struggle for the exercise of their inalienable national rights including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own. The DRA has more than once also reaffirmed that it champions a just and all-embracing settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands.

The DRA's minister of foreign affairs pronounced in support of the Iranian revolution in its struggle against U.S. imperialism's aggressive designs.

INFORMATION MINISTER SARBOLAND CRITICIZES 'NEUTRALIZATION'

LD132236 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 13, TASS--Afghanistan is an independent non-aligned state and therefore it is senseless to propose its "neutralization," Abdolmajid Sarboland, Afghan minister of information, said in an interview with the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR. He emphasized that the question of so-called "neutralization" of Afghanistan has been created by imperialism. Only our people have the right to decide the country's future, and we shall not allow anyone to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the minister stressed.

He accused the United States, China, and some reactionary regimes that they support Afghan, counterrevolutionaries, supply subversive elements with arms, and recruit mercenaries who are then infiltrated into Afghan territory from Pakistani territory, blow up roads and bridges, destroy schools and kill party activists.

Abdolmajid Sarboland pointed out that the Soviet Union has rendered and is rendering a great assistance to the Afghan people in the struggle against external aggression. A limited contingent of Soviet troops was brought to Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate Afghan authorities in order to help the country resist the armed interference from the outside on the part of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The Soviet contingent will be withdrawn from Afghanistan's territory after the outside interference in the affairs of the Afghan people is discontinued, the minister said.

Abdolmajid Sarboland pointed out that Afghanistan comes out for goodneighbourly relations with all countries and supports the Iranian revolution, siding with the Iranian people in its struggle against U.S. imperialism.

IVANOV VIEWS NEUTRALIZATION PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD132038 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Our observer Boris Ivanov comments on the so-called neutralization plan for Afghanistan. Here is what he writes:

During his recent tour of Asian countries, Nepal and Pakistan, among others, the British minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Neil Marten, spoke repeatedly about the plan to neutralize Afghanistan.

The first to make such a proposal was the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who formulated his idea in deliberately vague terms. He spoke about the participation in the Afghan Government of certain political forces and about the granting of a sort of political status to the Afghan rebels waging the war against their own people from the Pakistani territory. These groups of rebels are trying to restore the semifeudal, anti-popular order in Afghanistan and retrieve privileges for themselves. They are ready to hand over the northeastern regions of the country under China's control, including Badakhshan Province, and set up so-called spheres of Pakistani influence in the border regions. It is these rebels and the mercenaries of the West and China, whom the Afghans invariably call enemies, that the British Conservative Government wants to take care of. Naturally, rulers of this type, trading in national sovereignty, would suit best the sinister plans of the neocolonialists and expansionists in Afghanistan.

It is not accidental that attempts are being made to form out of the leaders of the rebel groups a government in exile operating from the Pakistani territory. This handful of traitors and bandits is expected to represent Afghanistan at the forthcoming session of the Islamic Conference Organization in Islamabad. The so-called neutralization plan puts forward as one of the conditions the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. If offers no guarantees to the Afghan Government against foreign military interference. At the same time the proposal is being discussed for setting up certain international forces including troops of reactionary regimes of some Muslim countries which take a hostile stand towards Afghanistan.

It is beyond doubt that the neutralization plan aims to legalize the wholesale interference from the ouside into Afghanistan's affairs. This plan is to become (?bound) with the escalation of the American military buildup in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf areas and with the further conversion of Pakistan into the main springboard of the imperialist powers in the region. Those who nurture such plans should better heed the voice of the world's public, which considers rightfully that tension in west Asia can be eased through negotiations between the parties concerned and without the outside interference.

In this context observers suggested a positive factor, the initiative of a number of nonalined countries taking diplomatic steps to normalize the situation in the region. In line with it were talks held by the foreign minister of Cuba, the country that acts as chairman of the nonalined movement, in Kabul and Delhi. The initiative was welcomed by both the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India. The two countries stated that it would be expedient for the nonalined countries to redouble their efforts to reduce tension in Southwest Asia.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER URGES ELIMINATION OF ILLITERACY

LD111842 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 11, TASS--The April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan received in legacy from the former regime an extremely difficult situation in the field of education. Before the revolution only children of big feudals and very rich people had an opportunity to attend school. This resulted in the situation when 90 percent of men and almost 98 percent of women in Afghanistan were illiterate. Minister of Education of the People's Republic of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzad said about this in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-SAFIR.

Proceeding from the fact, the present Afghan leadership regards elimination of illiteracy in the country as one of its principal tasks. A special program for developing education has been approved for this purpose.

Another difficult task, the minister said, is to bring women into taking part in the economic and socio-political life.

The minister pointed out that Afghanistan has been and remains an Islamic country. This fact is reality which we cannot, nor want to, ignore. This is evidenced from the fact that the program, put forward by the People's Democratic Party and the state, in no way contradicts Islam. The chief task at the present stage, the minister said, is to carry out national-democratic changes.

The distinguishing feature of the Afghan society Anahita Ratebzad said, is that it is feudal-tribal, and we are not going to repeat the mistake which the Amin regime intentionally made by advancing unrealistic slogans which were conducive to creating a gap between the masses and the party. That is why we now concentrate our efforts on creating a broad national-democratic front which would unite all active forces of the country.

AFGHAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TASHKENT

LD121448 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tashkent, April 12, TASS--An Afghan delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Communications. The delegation, led by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of communications of the DRA, arrived today in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek Republic.

The guests were received by Minavar Tursunov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of Uzbekistan.

The delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are to familiarise themselves with the work of Uzbek communication workers, to visit the Moslem board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and to make a tour of towns and villages of Uzbekistan.

NIYAZMATOV DETAILS REBELS 'INTIMIDATION' OF AFGHANS

LD110959 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent V. Niyazmatov 7 April "Reportage From Kabul": "The Deceived"]

[Text] He was arrested in the act of crossing the Afghan-Pakistani border, not far from Jalalabad. He is only 18 years old. His name is (Abdosamat Abdolvodod). He sits opposite me, dressed in the Pashtun national costume.

In the first days after the April revolution (Abdosamat) found himself in the ranks of the "Islamic Party" counterrevolutionary organization. Yesterday's feudal lords and the reactionary clergy, deprived of their privileges, hastily knocked together rebel gangs.

"The new government wants to destroy Islam, so every Muslim must defend his religion" were the fabricated arguments of the mullah who visited the house of (Abdosamat's) parents.

During those anxious days many houses in (Chakvardak) Province were visited by unexpected guests--recruiters sent in from abroad. The "guests," who always felt they were the masters, sought their ends with both honeyed words and threats; in persuading men to oppose the new government with weapon in hand they would mention, seemingly by chance, the way the house of a neighbor who had refused to fight to "save" Islam had "accidentally" burned down.

...Much later (Abdosamat) learned that the organization he had been forced to join was headed by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar. Among the "defenders of Islam" (Abdosamat) met many fellow students he knew, students in senior high school, traders and peasants. They were all issued weapons. It did not escape (Abdosamat's) notice that the submachineguns and machineguns were foreign-made--mostly American and Chinese.

The rebels left in large groups for Pakistan to undergo training in special camps. They returned as certified members of the "Islamic party," prepared obediently to do everything they were ordered to. In their hours-long propaganda programs Pakistani radio stations reported a "broad wave of antigovernment demonstrations" and "atrocities" by Afghanistan's revolutionary leadership. The lies, repeated daily, made their mark.

"The angry shouts of people fooled by Gulbuddin's propaganda were usually to be heard in the evenings, when the rebels gathered together," (Abdosamat) recounts. "How long are we going to hide in the mountains? We must immediately start an offensive war!

"We were assured that the government troops were killing our relations and burning down houses," (Abdosamat) continues. "You could actually see people becoming brutalized. We young people were sent to blow up bridges and burn down administrative buildings. I personally took part in burning the (Chakvardak) Hotel and two schools, and I destroyed roads and bridges. It is true that I did not have to kill people. We were gradually prepared for that, so as not to scare us initially. But I often heard experienced terrorists recounting their 'exploits.' Thus, for instance, they do not kill captured teachers, activists in the cooperative movement and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan members at first. First they cut off their ears, cut their tongues and poke out their eyes; only then do they kill them. Many of my contemporaries who saw these atrocities with their own eyes tried to escape from the rebels. But almost all these flights would end in bloody reprisals."

"Up there in the mountains we promised to fight to the last drop of blood. I now realize that my former leaders' words were sheer lies. I am sure that if my comrades who remained up there"--(Abdosamat) gestured toward the mountains surrounding Jalalabad--"knew the truth about the new life in the country, they would refuse to serve the counterrevolutionaries. And they would not be the only ones to do so. I think 95 percent of our 'army of Islam' would do the same. They are kept in the rebel ranks only by fear for themselves and their relatives. They are all deceived."

"How do you see your future?"

"If I am given the opportunity afterward--I mean after the trial--I am prepared to fight with weapon in hand against my motherland's enemies."

(Abdosamat) paused and added in an undertone:

"Believe me, I am telling the truth. It all might have been different if I had seen the light just a few months sooner."

AFGHAN MEETING SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT, SOCRES SABOTEURS

LD121219 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 12, TASS--Peasants, schoolteachers, and representatives of the clergy of Musa Quala district of Helmand Province are expressing full solidarity with the measures of the DRA's leadership as well as readiness to make every effort to implement the goals of the April revolution. This is stated in a resolution adopted by the participants in a meeting that took place there. The resolution wrathfully condemns the intrigues of internal and external reaction against the achievements of the country's working people, against the DRA's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. U.S. imperialism, chauvinists of China and reactionary military circles of Pakistan interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, speakers at the meeting stated. Through their hirelings, trained in Pakistan's territory and infiltrated into Afghanistan, they kill people, burn down houses, schools and state institutions, destroy crops and hinder the normal working activity. The participants in the meeting called on all sections of the working population of Helmand Province to fittingly repulse the enemies of the Afghan people.

As the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY report, mass meetings of working people took place in other Afghan provinces, too.

LOCAL AFGHAN POPULATION FORM GROUPS TO RESIST 'BANDITS'

LD122112 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 12, TASS--(TASS correspondent S. Solovyov)--This happened several days ago. An excited old man came to the billets of a military unit near the town of Charikar in Parwan Province. He said that he knew where a man, who had arrived from Pakistan to contact bandits operating in that area, was hiding. A detachment, which was sent to the place named by the old man, rendered three bandits harmless...

It is far from being a single instance. The local population, indignant at the plunder and outrages of the bandits sent into Afghanistan's territory from abroad are ever more actively assisting the people's power in liquidating the enemies of April revolution.

Inhabitants of Hadji Sabz Housia, [as received] village in Qonduz Province have recently informed security bodies that a large gang had penetrated their area. They brought a detachment of soldiers to the enemy den. The gang was liquidated, and more than 200 mercenaries were killed in the course of the operation.

A base of mercenaries near the town of Qandahar has been liquidated in similar circumstances. The bandits were trying to intimidate the local peasants, who had received land plots in the course of the agrarian reform, and make them give up their land. Then one peasant came to Qandahar and said that he could show the place where the bandits had entrenched themselves. It was with his aid that soldiers uncovered a well-camouflaged encampment of bandits, from where these paid murderers used to go for their bloody operations at night.

Nearly 200 inhabitants of the town of Qeysar in Farah Province formed a detachment to combat bandits and other foreign agents and declared their readiness to defend together with the armed forces and security bodies their country's national independence and territorial integrity.

Now, a TASS correspondent was told by A.S. Azhar, chief of Afghanistan's people's militia, we are witnessing how groups of resistance to bandits are being formed all over the country. In Kabul Province, the local residents who expressed the wish to assist the authorities in combatting bandits sent into Afghanistan's territory, are ensuring public order in the city round the clock jointly with the people's militia. It was thanks to their vigilance that a whole number (?of provocations) prepared by them have been (?foiled).

BAZILEVICH REPORTS ON 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD122153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[From the "International Dairy" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Excerpts] This week we received many reports about Afghanistan. In our broadcasts we have told you, comrades, how the people of this country are successfully implementing a program of social reforms and are repulsing the armed interference from outside which is being carried out from Pakistani territory on orders from Washington and Beijing. We are on the line to Kabul with our correspondent, Viktor Bazilevich. Viktor Ivanovich, can we say that calm has come to the land of Afghanistan and that the intrigues of internal and external reaction have ceased?

[Bazilevich] The peaceful work of the Afghan people is still threatened. The undelcared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] does not abate for a moment. As recent facts have shown, U.S. imperialist circles, the Chinese hegemonists and their minions have tried to resort to monstrous and barbaric chemical weapons in their armed struggle against Afghanistan. Chemical grenades inscribed "Made in Pennsylvania, USA," which were seized from a gang of terrorists in the area of the town of Herat, were displayed to local and foreign journalists and to representatives of the International Red Cross in Kabul at a press conference which took place here. The press conference was shown irrefutable proof that a subversive gang, sent into Afghan territory from outside and including foreigners and military servicemen in its ranks, was armed with these grenades. A mighty wave of protest surged up throughout Afghanistan. The government of the DRA has called on all peace-loving forces to condemn the criminal actions of the U.S. imperialists in Afghanistan and to prevent the implementation of the evil plans aimed at the Afghan people.

AFGHAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION LEADER DISCUSSES ROLE, TASKS

LD111021 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent V. Niyazmatov interview with (Burkhan Giyasi), leader of the Democratic Organization of Young People of Afghanistan: "We Are Building a New Life"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the eve of the departure from Kabul for Moscow of a delegation from the Democratic Organization of Young People of Afghanistan [DOYPA], our special correspondent V. Niyazmatov asked its leader, (Burkhan Giyasi), to answer a number of questions.

[Question] Please describe DOYPA's activity in the period of Amin's terror.

[Answer] A few months after the April revolution the traitor Amin and his gang of minions mounted a hostile campaign against the party and its public organizations, including DOYPA. While the DOYPA leadership was at the 11th festival of youth and students in Havana the Amin clique appointed new leaders. [paragraph continues]

Amin's son (Abdorakhman) became deputy first secretary and (B. Shinvari)--someone who had not previously been a party member at all--was appointed first secretary. When the DOYPA delegation returned from Havana it became clear that not only the higher echelon workers but many ordinary members of the organization had been dismissed from their duties. Many DOYPA members understood the essence of the Amin gang's hostile activity and therefore with their senior comrades from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] they went underground. While outlawed DOYPA took an active part in disseminating the decisions and directives of the underground organization aimed against Amin and his clique, many DOYPA leaders were arrested. Some of them were killed. But despite the repressions the DOYPA members remained loyal to revolutionary ideals to the end. Of the 220 members of the organization who were arrested not one was broken by torture, not one betrayed the cause of the party, the cause of the April revolution. Our organization was underground until December 1979. We are now faced with new tasks. We intend to implement them in the spirit of the demands which the party is making at the new stage of the April revolution.

[Question] How is the DOYPA members' daily activity expressed?

[Answer] DOYPA members play an active part in disseminating the agitation materials of the party and our own organization. They explain party decisions and documents to the country's population and tell the truth about the activity of our revolution's enemies. The difficulties of all this work are easy to explain--after all almost 90 percent of Afghanistan's population is illiterate. Therefore we have to explain the party's policy and speak of the tasks facing our organization. Together with the members of the PDPA and representatives of the army and the Ministry of the Interior we are taking part in measures to safeguard security and public order.

[Question] What can you say about DOYPA's international ties?

[Answer] They are now at a stage of rapid development. Thus, we invited representatives of fraternal youth leagues to the celebration of the second anniversary of the April revolution. We recently received a Danish youth delegation. The DOYPA Executive Committee has prepared information about what is now happening in Afghanistan and about the inference by the forces of imperialism and reaction in our internal affairs. This letter has been sent to 40 progressive youth organizations, including the WFDY and the International Union of Students. This message explains the essence of the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to our country.

We attach special significance to our delegation's present visit to the USSR and forthcoming talks at the Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Youth Organizations Committee.

SOVIET-U.S. FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL QUOTED ON AFGHAN ISSUE

LD122046 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] New York, April 12, TASS--The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has issued a statement strongly condemning the anti-Soviet hysteria, which was whipped up by the U.S. administration in connection with the aid given by the Soviet Union to the fraternal people of Afghanistan. The developments in Afghanistan in the recent several months, the statement points out, are permanently and crudely distorted both by the administration and most of the mass media in the United States. Meanwhile, the facts are absolutely clear, the council points out, noting that the Soviet Union has given aid to Afghanistan in accordance with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation of 1978.

The statement points out that after the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the United States acting jointly with China, Pakistan, Egypt and other reactionary forces in that region, have not given up their attempts at overthrowing the new government, at preventing the implementation of progressive reforms in the country, including the agrarian reform, the campaign to end illiteracy, the emancipation of Afghan women, etc. In implementing its imperialist designs, the USA, as has been recently admitted by Washington, has lavishly supplied and continues supplying weapons to the bandits sent into Afghanistan from the outside.

The Soviet Union did not answer at once to the repeated requests for military aid from the leaders of Afghanistan. It was only after the developments in that country had taken a serious turn, and a real threat had appeared to the gains of the Afghan people, to its strivings to ensure the building of a new society that the Soviet Union undertook necessary actions. As is pointed out in the document, the USSR has repeatedly declared that its limited military contingent is staying in Afghanistan with the sole aim of giving the necessary aid to the Afghan Army and will be withdrawn as soon as an end is put to the interference by external reactionary forces into that country's affairs.

In the opinion of the authors of the statement, the Carter administration has used the developments in Afghanistan only as a pretext for stepping up actions in the cold war spirit against the Soviet Union. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has urged the Carter administration to end immediately support for the reactionary bandit elements invading Afghanistan, give up antiSoviet measures, including the plans to boycott the Summer Olympic games in Moscow, lift restrictions on U.S.-Soviet trade, cultural scientific and technical exchanges. These measures coupled with the increase in military appropriations and the forming of a "quick reaction corps", the development of new death carrying weapons, will in the first place adversely affect the American people. They are also heightening international tensions, increasing the danger of outbreak of a new world war, the statement points out.

PRAVDA REVIEWS APN ANTHOLOGY OF MATERIALS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD111137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[I. Tarutin article: "'The Truth About Afghanistan'"]

[Text] APN has published an anthology with this title in a mass edition in several languages. It is a documentary account of the formation of the young repoblic and of the difficulties to be surmounted by the Afghan people, who carried out the revolution in 1978 and have embarked on the path of building a new life. At the same time it is an account of gross imperialist interference in the internal affairs of our southern neighbor.

The book opens with the replies of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. It contains many other important documents and testimonies by Soviet and foreign newspapers on the situation in and around Afghanistan.

On the basis of extensive material gathered together for the first time a resolute rebuff is dealt to all attempts to slander the Soviet Union's foreign policy course and its aid to a friendly country. The criminal role of the United States in organizing the "undeclared war" against Democratic Afghanistan and its attempts to create on the territory of that country a military bridgehead against the USSR are convincingly exposed.

Intended for a wide circle of readers, this book will undoubtedly serve as a real aid in the work of propagandists and agitators.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE SESSION DISCUSSES IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

LD120900 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Lisbon, April 11, TASS--A one-day session was held here by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe which discussed a number of international problems, including those pertaining to the American-Iranian crisis.

Before the beginning of the meeting of the committee, the foreign ministers of the "Common Market" countries, appealed, after holding a separate session, to Iranian authorities with a request to "specify" the terms for releasing the 7 U.S. hostages held on charges of espionage. It is well-known, however, that the conditions for releasing the hostages were clearly explained by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Council. Under these conditions, the United States must cease its interference in the internal affairs or that country, put an end to the crude threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran, stop building up an unprecedented military might off the Iranian coast threatening its security and independence, stability and peace in the region, as well as to admit its guilt for the bloody crimes of the deposed shah against the Iranian people. Only such a U.S. position which would accomodate the lawful demands of Iran could contribute to the settlement of the crisis in the American-Iranian relations.

It is revealing that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, having expressed its verbal "solidarity" with the United States on the problem of hostages, abstained from adopting concrete measures, including economic, against Iran, despite the increased pressure brought to bear on the West European countries by Washington. It is noted here that most of these countries prefer to adopt a cautious position in respect of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

The session also expressed its "concern" over the events in Afghanistan. It is, however, common knowledge that it is precisely the United States and its allies, in a collusion with the Beijing hegemonists, that are crudely interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, infiltrating armed gangs into its territory thus jeopardizing the normalisation of life in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, peace and security in the area.

The press of West European countries notes, commenting on the results of the session in Lisbon, that Washington has practically failed to get a concrete response from its allies to its appeal to join in the punitive measures of U.S. against Iran.

ICELANDIC PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD101222 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Rejkjavik, April 10, TASS--Democratic and progressive organizations of the country protested against the United States military presence in Iceland.

Speakers at a public meeting in the capital expressed their resolve to continue the struggle for the dismantling of the American war base in Keflavik. A mass protest demonstration was held in Akureyri, the second biggest town of the country. The demonstrators called for Iceland's withdrawal from NATO. Country-wide meetings and demonstrations were attended by members of parliament, activists of the national peace committee, well known political and public figures, and representatives of various youth and creative organizations of the country.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD111654 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--Speaking at a press conference here, the Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri sharply condemned the economic sanctions, the severance of the diplomatic relations and other punitive measures taken by the Carter administration against Iran.

The United States, the ambassador stressed, does not wish to respond to Iran's just demands and to admit the errors committed by it in the past. The problem of the hostages is being used by the United States only in order to continue to apply the same methods of oppression and violence which it used with regard to Iran for over 25 years when the shah regime, with the connivance of the United States, had murdered or tortured to death hundreds of thousands of the Iranian patriots.

The policy of the United States was aimed at turning the Iranian economy into a U.S. economic appendage. The country's agriculture had disintegrated, with 95 per cent of the food requirements being met by supplies from outside, mainly from the United States.

As is confirmed by documents found in the U.S. Embassy, the United States pursued an active subversive activity against the new regime established in Iran as a result of the revolution. The United States hatched plots against the Iranian Government, formed and equipped anti-government groups. The United States meted out to Iran a treatment in the traditions of medieval pirates. Not only has the U.S. reneged on its commitments under the contracts concluded, although 90 per cent of their value has already been paid for by the Iranian side. At present, through imposition of economic sanctions and discontinuance of food supplies, medicines and other products, the U.S. administration hopes to break the will of the Iranian people. However, the ambassador said, we are confident that relying on our own forces, the assistance and supplies from a number of Western and Eastern countries, Iran will be able to overcome all these difficulties while the economic blockade established by the United States will suffer a complete debacle.

Apart from the economic sanctions, the United States resorts to open military threats, sending an armada of warships to Iranian coast. If Americans embark on an armed interference, Iran will put up a most resolute resistance. In the words of the ambassador, Iran is now in the process of a general mobilisation as a result of which 20 million Iranians will rise up in arms to defend their country.

The United States of America, the ambassador continued, pursues a hypocritical dual policy with regard to Iran speaking two languages to it. This is eloquently confirmed, among others, by the recent incidents with the secret messages sent through intermediaries to Iranian leaders by President Carter.

At the beginning, Mohammad Mokri said, the United States sends these messages in which it "quietly admits" its guilt before Iran and then publicly disavows it and persists in its policy of expansion and oppression. The ambassador further noted that in its anti-Iranian policy the United States is actively relying on its henchmen in the Middle East, such as the Egyptian President as-Sadat. It is not at all surprising that the criminal shah now on the run has found refuge precisely under the aegis of President as-Sadat who has sold out Arab interests as well as the cause of struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. As has also been the case with the former shah, As-Sadat is actively cooperating with Israel following in the mainstream of Washington's foreign policy course.

Mohammad Mokri stressed that the United States, declining to admit its guilt before Iran, to stop interfering in its internal affairs, to extradite the shah and to return the Iranian wealth plundered, thus demonstrates that it is not interested in a settlement to Iranian-U.S. relations and intends to stick to its previous course.

Bringing the shah before a court, which the United States is so much afraid of, would lead to a verdict which would also be a verdict to all U.S. foreign policy. Further on, the ambassador dwelt at length on the state of Iranian-Iraqi relations presenting in this connection the position of the Iranian side.

Mohammad Mokri further stated that there are friendly, goodneighbourly relations between Iran and the USSR and he sees no reasons for them to be different. There exist between the two countries differences of opinion, among others in the economic field, lack of coincidence of views on a number of political problems. However, the ambassador said, the principles of goodneighbourliness between the two countries are unshakable.

BANI-SADR BLAMES U.S. FOR LACK OF PROGRESS ON HOSTAGES

LD122214 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] President Bani-Sadr of Iran has blamed the United States for the lack of progress in the matter of the American hostages. He was speaking at a meeting in Tehran with the ambassadors of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community and Japan. The president said that the Iranian leadership had made repeated attempts to settle the conflict but this had not met with understanding on the part of the American administration.

The United States, meanwhile, keeps stepping up its threats to Iran. A White House spokesman has not ruled out the use of force against that republic. At the same time the American Government is exerting pressure on its West European allies and demanding unconditional support for sanctions against Iran. But in the opinion of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH the countries of Western Europe and Japan intend doing as little as possible in the way of anti-Iranian steps.

BANI-SADR: RED CROSS TO BE ALLOWED TO VISIT HOSTAGES

LD131848 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 13, TASS--President Bani-Sadr of Iran has received the ambassadors of a number of West European states and Japan in Tehran. Discussed at the meeting were matters concerning the attitude of these states to the Iranian-American conflict, Radio Tehran reported. The president informed the ambassadors of Iran's position on this problem and asked them to convey it to the governments of their countries. Presidential adviser M. Gyarmarudi said after the meeting that President Bani-Sadr had rejected the demands "to establish a precise date for the release" of the staff members of the American Embassy who are being held in Tehran, stressing that their fate could be decided only by the future Iranian parliament. The president of Iran held the United States responsible for the absence of a settlement of this problem. "We took the necessary measures to resolve the Iranian-American crisis but the American side violated its commitment," he said. President Bani-Sadr also warned that Iran would resort to reply measures, including a possible oil embargo, against any state which under pressure by the United States would break off diplomatic relations with Iran or take economic sanctions against it.

The President noted that there should be no worry about the health of the detained American Embassy staff in Tehran and medical checks. He said the Iranian side was giving much attention to this question. He also said that representatives of the International Red Cross would be allowed to visit them.

Mass meetings of protest against the American policy of military and economic blackmail against Iran continued in Iran today. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians came to the building of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran to voice their resolve to repulse Washington's attempts to interfere in the country's internal affairs and dictate its will to the Iranian people.

The joint staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Radio Tehran reports, has ordered all units and detachments of the army to set up special courses for the military training of the population.

IRANIAN TV CARRIES PROGRAM ON U.S. EMBASSY ESPIONAGE

LD111326 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Now a report from an observer of the Soviet News Agency TASS:

The United States Embassy in Tehran was engaged in collecting espionage information. This has been reaffirmed by two staff members of the embassy who are among 50 American hostages. In a program shown by Iranian state television on Wednesday evening, one of them testified that on the territory of the embassy there was a secret electronic computer center under the guise of a storehouse. It was equipped with the most up-to-date equipment for wire-tapping, interception and collecting of information. The Americans showed a sophisticated system of wires and junctions hidden under steel models and metal plates. According to the testimony of these colleagues, the embassy had a small (?S-12) plane equipped with candid cameras [as heard] for aerial photography filming for espionage purposes.

Official circles in Washington immediately denied this information, though even the American press admits that there is no doubt of the authenticity of the television film. The newspaper New York TIMES tried to explain that American embassies abroad are not engaged in espionage, but only in collecting intelligence data. Espionage or intelligence--let's leave this verbal acrobatics to Washington propaganda, which has lately been trying hard to somehow explain the zigzags of the White House policy. But the essence of the matter does not change at all. CIA agents with diplomatic passports are seen by the Iranian and world public in their unenviable capacity--spies and provocateurs, supporters and inspirers of the criminal regimes alien to the people and the butchers who serve these regimes.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS HELD THROUGHOUT IRAN

LD111332 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 11, TASS--"Demonstrations of the people's unity in the struggle against U.S. imperialism" are held today all over Iran.

The main aim of the demonstrations is to protest against the aggressive intrigues of the United States and its placemen close to the Iranian borders, to protest against the U.S. economic blockade and the threats of military interference by the Carter administration.

In Tehran, demonstrators are marching along the nine main routes to Tehran's University where a mass meeting is planned to be held. At the head of one of the columns are members of the government, led by President of the country Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Hundreds of thousands of people are chanting slogans: "The economic boycott will flop", "Carter's hopes' failure is victory of the revolutionary people", "Carter, the robber, is Iran's enemy".

MOSCOW PERSIAN REPORTS 11 APR DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN

NC111845 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Dear listeners: On 11 April, in reply to U.S. President Carter's steps against Iran and his threats to use military force against the Iranians, mass demonstrations and marches took place throughout the country. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes:

The U.S. Government does not hide the fact that it plans to terrify the Iranian people by imposing sanctions and to disturb the country's stability in hopes this will lead to a split in the revolutionary forces and ultimately to the revival of a regime in Iran that will accord with Washington's wishes. The current demonstrations and marches in Iran show that these wishes of Washington are futile.

U.S. imperialism has not been successful in terrifying the heroic, peace-loving people of Iran, who have announced their readiness to make any sacrifice to safeguard the gains of the revolution. In reply to Washington's efforts to punish Iran, the Iranian people have organized demonstrations showing their determination to struggle and a strong wave of anti-imperialist inclinations has risen in the country.

The support by all of the world's progressive peace-loving forces for the struggling people of Iran is a factor which greatly helps strengthen the Iranians' positions. These peace-loving forces believe that the foolish attempts of the United States endanger universal peace. The Soviet Union--the northern neighbor and friend of the Iranian people, which constantly pursues the Leninist policy of supporting the struggle of people in the attainment of their rights--is the supporter of the Iranian people. The other socialist countries also support Iran. Even in countries which are Washington's allies there are strong forces which consistently defend the Iranian people. Among these forces, and first on the list are the communist and workers' parties in capitalist countries which condemn in no uncertain terms the U.S. acts. AKAHATA, the organ of the Japanese communists, writes: Washington's anti-Iranian attempts are tantamount to flagrant belligerence toward the Iranian people and to opposition to them in their right to self-determination. Washington's recent steps against Iran are fresh proof that U.S. imperialism is the main source of the danger of war and aggressive activities in the world. L'HUMANITE, the organ of the French communists, while condemning U.S. acts against Iran writes: Carter did not agree to commit himself to noninterference in Iran's domestic affairs and has, in this way, refused to honor a general international standard.

The policy of progressive organizations representing the views of millions of workers naturally affects the policy of leading circles in countries which are U.S. allies and these countries have expressed opposition to pursuing Washington's aggressive policy. It is not without cause that Carter recently voiced his disappointment over the policy adopted by the U.S. allies on the Iranian issue.

We believe that the Iranian people, who enjoy the support of all progressive forces of the world and are seriously determined to safeguard their revolution's gains, will merge as victors in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. Forces of peace, progress and freedom are stronger than the forces of war, imperialism and oppression.

SOVIET 'SPECIALIST' TO BEGIN CONSTRUCTION OF POWER PLANT

LD111011 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Report from TASS-attributed "Cooperation" Feature: "Power Station To Be Constructed"]

[Text] Tehran--The first Soviet specialists have left Tehran for Esfahan where the construction of a big 800-megawatt power station will soon be launched.

Designed by specialists from the Moscow branch of the Teploelektroproyekt Institute, this station will be one of its kind for Iran. First, as fuel it can use natural gas and heavy mazut--byproducts from the output at the nearby oil refinery. Second, under the conditions of the arid Iranian climate the introduction here of a new system of dry cooling is a particularly valuable quality. This system was developed jointly by Soviet and Hungarian engineers.

Hungarian and Polish construction and installation workers and fitters will work with Soviet workers at the Esfahan thermal power station. The construction is being undertaken by the Tekhnopromeksport association which has given a good account of itself in installing the even more powerful Ramin power station near Ahwaz. The first unit of this project is already generating electricity for the south Iranian oil industry and for residential districts and enterprises of Khuzestan Province.

REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER REGIONAL VISITS

Meeting With Syria's Al-Asad

LD112020 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, April 11, TASS--SANA news agency reports that the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has received today Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, now on a visit here.

The Afghan minister has handed to the Syrian leader a message by Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. After informing the president of Syria on the situation in Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost highly appraised the position of the Syrian Arab Republic at various international forums and expressed gratitude to the people and the leadership of Syria for the support to the Afghan revolution. Hafiz al-Asad stated that Syria will continue to hold firmly the revolutionary Afghanistan's side. He stressed that the United States does not scrupple any means to reach its mercenary aims. One of the dirty tricks which imperialism, Zionism and reaction have recently been using, the president of Syria pointed out, is the kindling of religious differences in the countries of Islam. In conclusion Hafiz al-Asad asked Shah Mohammad Dost to convey greetings to the friendly people of Afghanistan and personally to Babrak Karmal.

Arrival in Baghdad

LD131919 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of Afghanistan, has arrived in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, for an official visit. According to reports, in thecourse of talks the situation in the Near East, Middle East and the situation of Afghanistan will be discussed. The Afghan foreign minister has already visited Libya and Syria. Both those countries declared their support for the April revolution and criticized the efforts of the United States, which is using the situation in Afghanistan to sow the seeds of discord in the Islamic world and to bring it under its sway.

SHAH REPORTEDLY OFFERED PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN TRANSKEI

LD140820 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 14 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 14, TASS--The deposed shah of Iran has received an invitation to become a permanent resident of the South-African Bantustan of Transkei, as is reported by the Johannesburg newspaper SUNDAY TIMES. Transkei, the first African bantustan which received fictitious independence in 1976, has not been recognized by any state of the world so far.

The so-called Prime Minister Matanzima, the SUNDAY TIMES writes, offered the run-away shah "all the rights of a citizen" of Transkei. According to the newspaper, which refers to "top political circles" of the Bantustan, the stay of the shah in Egypt is only an intermediary stage "on his way to the south."

ARAB LEAGUE GENERAL SECRETARY THANKS BREZHNEV

LD111830 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--A telegram has come addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev from the General Secretary of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi expressing heartfelt thanks for congratulations in connection with the 35th anniversary of the league's foundations as well as for the high appreciation of the position of the league's states and of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The USSR intentions confirmed by you, the telegram says, to continue to give resolute support to the struggle of the Arab nation for independence, freedom and restoration of flouted rights gives new strength to all the Arab peoples.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. 'DISORIENTS' SAUDI ARABIA WITH 'SOVIET THREAT'

ID101527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Policy of Disorientation"]

[Text] American propaganda, as the facts confirm, is designed not only to poison the international atmosphere with a view to facilitating the realization of the policy of confrontation and antidetente but also to disorient other countries, particularly developing countries. This policy pursues the task of distracting these countries from the real danger posed by the present U.S. foreign policy course and concentrating their attention on the imaginary threat allegedly stemming from the Soviet Union's policy. The calculation here is very simple: While the attention of third countries is fixed on mythical dangers, which are used to conceal real dangers, the United States is trying in every way to drag these countries into its orbit and to use them against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against progressive states generally.

This American policy of disorientation is also influencing the minds of certain representatives of the Saudi ruling circles, who have recently been talking increasingly frequently about the "Soviet threat" which allegedly exists for their country. In an interview in the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR only a few days ago Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan al-Sa'ud alleged that the Soviet Union's policy in Afghanistan is determined by the USSR's desire to "extend its hegemony to that oil-rich region, with which our interests (that is, Saudi interests--V.K.), as well as the vital interests of the whole Western world, are linked."

In expressing this viewpoint--if it may be thus termed--the prince probably did not think about the fact that he was repeating the slanderous fabrications of the American press and some representatives of the U.S. ruling circles and, more important, he had not glanced at a geographic map of the world. If he had done so, it must be assumed that he would have seen "what is land and what is water," as the well-known popular saying goes. Between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia there lies an expanse of thousands of kilometers where other states are situated. But at the same time the Persian Gulf lines alongside Saudi Arabia, in which region huge U.S. naval and air forces have been concentrated. American marines--part of the so-called "quick reaction force," which, incidentally, is primarily designed to operate precisely in the gulf region--are also being transferred there. While Saudi figures, who have come under the influence of Western propaganda, are reflecting on what is actually happening, the Pentagonites, who do not hide their aims, are acting close by them in an attempt to establish U.S. hegemony in the extensive oil-bearing region of the Near and Middle East, including Saudi Arabia in it.

Perhaps it was a chance coincidence that the prince's statement was accompanied by a report which appeared in the Washington POST of new versions of Pentagon plans concerning the Persian Gulf. The newspaper maintains that the Pentagon has formulated a plan to occupy the Iranian Island of Kharq so as to "establish control over this important approach to Iranian territory." However, the Pentagon needs to seize the island not only in order to turn it into a marine base. The American military's designs are much more far-reaching--with the help of technical specialists following the marines, to take over the oil pipelines which are used to pump Iranian oil into tankers arriving from all over the world. [paragraph continues]

In addition, former CIA director Richard Helms, who discussed this version, maintained that "as soon as the United States established control over Kharq Island, it could decide which countries will get oil," that is, it would be able to put pressure on other countries.

But what has Saudi Arabia to do with this?--the Saudi prince would retort to me. A very great deal, if you take certain circumstances into account. First, the Pentagon's conclusions cited above are altogether typical of the American custodians of the "sacred right of private ownership." They look on Iranian oil as their own property, basing themselves on a very simple principle: all mine is mine, all yours is also mine. And considering that Saudi oil is of far greater concern to the American oil magnates than is Iranian oil, the United States could, if necessary, very well apply the aforementioned principle also to Saudi Arabia. Second, you have only to glance at a map of the Persian Gulf to see for yourself that Kharq Island could serve as a control center for the United States not only with regard to Iranian ports on the Persian Gulf coast but also, equally, with regard to a Saudi city such as Dammam and, particularly, the oil port of Ra's at Tannurah.

As regards the means for implementing the Pentagon's plans, there are quite enough of them in the Persian Gulf region, particularly as the American aircraft carriers, cruisers and missile carriers concentrated there are universal weapons in the sense of their aims. Today Iran, and tomorrow--if it suits the Pentagon--Saudi Arabia.

But it is not just a question of the number of U.S. warships and aircraft drawn up in the Persian Gulf region. The United States, which regards the Indian Ocean as its own coastal waters, has in its "rear" a military base such as Diego Garcia. The Pentagon also intends to use Masirah Island off the coast of Oman and ports in Kenya and the Republic of South Africa. As the Indian journal SECULAR DEMOCRACY writes: "The United States intends to take advantage of the worsening of its relations with Iran and present the world with a fait accompli, having deployed its 5th fleet on a permanent basis in this region in order to put pressure on the oil-producing countries of the Near and Middle East and certain neighboring African countries." As we see, the Indian journal displays greater vigilance with regard to American plans in the Near and Middle East than the Saudi minister does with regard to his very own country....

But one potential threat to Saudi Arabia's independence and its oil wealth from "impersonal" U.S. measures in the Persian Gulf region is not enough, as we see, to make the ruling circles in Saudi Arabia, and also in certain other countries of the region, display vigilance in the right direction and not waste their attention on the Pentagon's false fairytales. While Riyadh is discussing the nonexistent "Soviet threat," the United States and Israel are undermining Saudi Arabia's positions in the Arab world. The Saudi authorities are known to consider the liberation of Jerusalem as a Muslim holy place from Israeli occupation one of the most important conditions for a settlement of the Near East crisis. But Israel not only demonstratively proclaims Jerusalem its "capital" but is also carrying out intensive Judaization of the eastern Muslim section of the city, altering demographic indicators by force and demolishing private and public Arab buildings. And the White House has once again declared that the United States supports a "united" Jerusalem, that is, it essentially adheres to the Zionist viewpoint, striking a blow at Saudi prestige.

It is none other than the United States that is doing its best to fan the contradictions, which include many invented ones, between the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) and that is hampering in every possible way the trend which has become apparent toward the reunification of these countries. Last year the United States threw into the Yemen Arab Republic military hardware paid for by Saudi Arabia, reckoning on kindling military conflict between the Yemeni states. Tension is being maintained artificially on Saudi Arabia's borders as a result, and the United States could at any time use this tension to undermine Arab anti-imperialist unity and against Riyadh.

The U.S. refusal to recognize the PLO and the Palestinian Arabs' right to create an independent state is also undermining the positions of Saudi Arabia, whose leaders, as it follows from their words, advocate a settlement of the Near East crisis in the interests of the Arab peoples' just cause--which cannot be achieved without a positive solution to the Palestinian question. Thus, U.S. policy is in fact aimed at wounding Saudi prestige in the eyes of broad sections of the Arab peoples and Muslim public opinion as a whole.

Saudi Arabia's future is inseparable from the future of the entire Arab East. Therefore, by yielding to the American policy of disorientation, Saudi Arabia could become pitifully similar to As-Sadat's isolated Egypt. In pursuit of means against the nonexistent "Soviet threat" Riyadh's rulers are willy-nilly helping to turn their country into an obedient tool of the American hegemonists in the Near and Middle East.

AS-SADAT RETURNS TO CAIRO AFTER TALKS WITH CARTER

LD121338 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMG 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] President As-Sadat returned to Cairo yesterday following his talks with the United States President Carter in Washington. Observers believe the talks have shown that the As-Sadat regime is capitulating before Israel and the United States. Anwar as-Sadat said in a TV interview that he was prepared to let the United States use Egyptian bases for military operation in the Perisan Gulf. He supported Washington's campaign of anti-Iranian economic and military blackmail and spoke in favor of military actions against Iran on the part of the United States. President as-Sadat admitted that Egypt, along with the United States and China, was taking an active part in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Moscow Arabic Commentary

LD111420 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: Results of Carter's Meeting With As-Sadat]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat had ended his talks with Carter, U.S. officials and leaders of Zionist organizations and returned home. CBS, commenting on the results of the Carter-As-Sadat talks, said that no decisions were taken on the Israeli-Egyptian talks on Palestinian autonomy which have reached an impasse. It is worth mentioning that other American propaganda media strongly support this view.

NBC television network stated that As-Sadat and Carter merely exchanged general expressions and that there were no hints of any decisions aimed at breaking the deadlock on Palestinian autonomy. The American press also expressed the same view. If American propaganda is to be believed, the Carter-As-Sadat meeting ended without any result and, in short, it failed.

Is this true? It is strange to say that the meeting failed especially when the talks were between two presidents: One who gives the orders and the other who carries them out. This is the reality of the relations between Carter and As-Sadat. As regards the Palestine problem, who can seriously believe that the Egyptian and American presidents searched for a [words indistinct] solution of this issue? The talks in Washington dealt only with the formulas which give a misleading impression of the revival of the Camp David deal whose failure Carter does not wish to admit during the election campaign. Those formulas aim to conceal As-Sadat's capitulation to U.S.-Israeli pressure in order not to make it more difficult for him. This, however, was not achieved.

It is by no means accidental that L'HUMANITE gave the following evaluation of the results of the Carter-As-Sadat meeting: The attempt by presidents Carter and As-Sadat to keep secret the results of their talks explains the capitulation of the Egyptian president to the strategic efforts of Washington which defends Israeli interests. This is a logical conclusion because it agrees with the policy of the As-Sadat administration as well as his personal behaviour during all the recent years and because As-Sadat before he left the American capital expressed his desire to meet Carter and Begin and confirmed to the leaders of the American Zionist organisations that his actions would never harm Israel.

In brief; he gave all the assurances that he was willing to take another step along the road of the capitulationist policy and primarily the policy hostile to the Arabs and Palestinians.

TEL AVIV REMAINS U.S. FAVORITE FOLLOWING AS-SADAT VISIT

ID122229 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80 ID

[Text] The world's press is still commenting on the results of President as-Sadat's visit to the United States. Newspapers express a variety of points of view concerning the importance of the visit to the tripartite negotiations about the so-called Palestinian autonomy--negotiations which have reached an impasse but which have to be wound up by 26 May. Their points of view are sometimes quite contradictory, for good reason. It is not possible to make out from the American-Egyptian statement what the two leaders have agreed on. Egyptian newspapers are trying to create the impression that Carter and As-Sadat, who agree on the Palestinian question, have agreed to collude against Begin, who arrives in Washington on Monday. In an editorial last Friday, AL-AKHBAR seriously wondered whether Begin will be able to stand up against Carter, As-Sadat and American public opinion. The gentlemen on the staff of AL-AKHBAR do not consider that Begin will be able to do that. What do the editors of the Cairo newspaper lack--an understanding of the situation or honor?

Whatever point of view one may take about U.S. relations with Egypt and Israel, only one conclusion is possible: Tel Aviv is still Washington's favorite. Yet another indication of that is that Carter invited As-Sadat to the United States first and Begin later, not vice versa. But the final solution to the problem will be achieved by consultation and cooperation with the Israeli prime minister. Evidently the last word is Begin's, that is, Egypt will have to make more humiliating concessions to the aggressors and their transatlantic protectors.

REPORTAGE ON COUP D'ETAT, NEW GOVERNMENT IN LIBERIA

Overthrow, Assassination of Tolbert

LD121648 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

["Coup in Liberia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, April 12, TASS--According to reports from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, a coup d'etat has been staged there. According to the statement broadcast by the local radio, the government was overthrown by the national guards led by Senior sergeant Samuel K. Doe. The radio said that President W. Tolbert had been assassinated. The international airport of the Liberian capital is closed.

News agencies point out that there has been serious unrest in the country recently. Demonstrations were held in protest against the decision of the government to increase the prices of necessaries. There were killed and injured in clashes with the police. The government had arrested the leaders of the opposition Progressive People's Party. The party was banned on March 19.

According to a REUTERS report, after the announcement on the overthrow of William Tolbert's government, all the arrested leaders of the Progressive People's Party were released.

New York, April 12, TASS--According to a UPI agency report, three Liberian citizens seized Liberia's Permanent Representation to the United Nations Organisation. They declared that they were acting on behalf of the country's new government and intended to protect the property belonging to the Liberian people and Government.

Formation of New Cabinet

LD131805 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] London, April 13, TASS--According to reports from Monrovia a new cabinet of ministers has been formed there. It includes both military and civilians. The chairman of the Progressive People's Party (PPP) Gabriel Matthews has been appointed to the post of minister of foreign affairs. He was released from prison as a result of the state coup. Gabriel Matthews was arrested in March of this year together with other members of the oppositionary People's Progressive Party.

The new government includes also other leaders of the PPP. Thus, the post of minister of justice went to Chia Chiapo and that of minister of local government to Oscar Kiah. The Chairman of the Movement for Justice in Africa Togba Tipote became minister of planning and economy.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMY

LD101411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] A Reliable Material and Technical Base for Ricegrowing

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Ricegrowing."

The resolution notes that as a result of the implementation of an extensive program of land reclamation work in the country a base has been created for further developing ricegrowing and specialized sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been organized. Compared with 1965, rice production in the country has increased fourfold and reached 2.4 million tons in 1979. But the rate has slowed down in recent years.

Attaching great significance to developing ricegrowing and increasing rice production in order to fully satisfy the country's requirements, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers of the ricegrowing union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences to adopt additional measures to extend areas sown with rice, increase yield, improve the quality and increase the production of rice on the basis of improving cultivation techniques, introducing new varieties and making efficient use of irrigated lands, machinery, irrigation water and fertilizers. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the councils of ministers of the ricegrowing union republics are instructed to insure the commissioning of new rice irrigation systems and the modernization of existing ones over significant areas in 1981-1985.

Measures are also outlined to provide ricegrowing farms with cadres of specialists and workers of the mass professions, and also rice-harvesting combines and other machinery, seed, mineral fertilizers and herbicides.

The resolution sets targets for increasing the sale of rice to the state in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The appropriate ministries and departments are instructed to elaborate in 1980 a comprehensive scientific and technical program for the development of ricegrowing in the country in 1981-1985 and to implement measures to insure the rational utilization of byproducts from the processing of rice for hulled products and rice straw.

The central committees of union republic communist parties, kraykoms and obkoms, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, local agricultural organs and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in ricegrowing zones are instructed to step up organizational work to extensively develop socialist competition between kolkhoz members and workers on sovkhozes and procurement enterprises for the maximum increase in yield, increase in gross harvests and sales to the state of rice grain and preservation of its quality.

Increasing the Output of Goods in Mass Demand

The USSR Council of Ministers, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, has adopted a resolution outlining a series of measures to increase the production of goods in the mass demand in 1980.

The ministries of the light, food, chemical and electrical equipment industry of which the ministers are: Comrades Tarasov, Lein, Kostandov and Antonov and also other USSR ministries and departments are instructed to adopt measures to rectify the situation with the production of these goods and their delivery to trade organizations, to improve the standard or organizational work to insure the fulfillment of plan targets for their output and to seek reserves for increasing the production of articles for which the demand is not being fully satisfied.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed to adopt the necessary measures to increase the production of the simplest cultural and consumer goods and household goods, and to this end to make fuller use of the potential of enterprises of local industry, consumer services and consumer cooperatives, and also enterprises of all-union and union republican ministries.

The appropriate USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are set additional targets for 1980 for the production and delivery to trade organizations of such goods as bed linen, children's underwear and clothes made from cotton and other textiles, women's toilet articles, electric light bulbs and batteries, socks, needles and threads, toothbrushes and toothpaste and certain other goods.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to adopt urgent measures to eliminate shortcomings in the work of cotton textile industry enterprises.

The resolution draws attention to the need to insure the fuller and more rational utilization of raw materials and materials intended for the production of consumer goods and to the impermissibility of their being used for other purposes.

The task is set of stepping up the work of local soviets' standing commissions which monitor the production of goods and the organization of trade.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and union republic councils of ministers are instructed:

To thoroughly study the state of affairs in the consumer goods trade and to adopt measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, to insure greater flexibility of trade resources and to improve the standard of services to the population;

To improve the work of central and local organs of state and cooperative trade and to step up their influence on industry with a view to increasing the output of consumer goods and improving their quality and fulfilling contract commitments for the delivery of articles to trade organizations.

Making Fuller Use of Spent Petroleum Products

With a view to further improving the organization of the utilization in the national economy of spent lubricating oils and other petroleum products, and also preventing the pollution of the environment by these products, the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to adopt a series of appropriate measures.

At enterprises and organizations, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at sea and river ports and port points, on ships, petroleum bases, motor-vehicle refuelling points, technical servicing stations and stopping places for transport facilities, the collection must be organized of mixtures of petroleum and petroleum products, when reservoirs, pipelines, motor vehicle and railroad tanks, ships' tanks and other equipment are being cleansed, when purification installations are being operated and also when these mixtures are being extracted from oil-containing water.

The State Committee for Standards is instructed to introduce amendments in the standards for nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources, aimed at preventing the pollution of the natural environment by spent petroleum products.

On Accounting

The USSR Government has examined the question of measures to improve the organization of accounting and to increase its role in the rational and economical utilization of material, labor and financial resources.

In a resolution adopted on this question USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms are instructed:

To examine the state of accounting in their subordinate associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions and to elaborate and implement in 1980-1981 measures to significantly improve the organization of accounting. Here special attention must be directed to increasing the role of accounting in monitoring financial and economic activity, to putting primary accounts documentation in order, to the wide introduction of standardized forms of documentation and to the correct drawing up of documentation;

To adopt measures to insure strict monitoring of the observance of the procedure for the reception, storage, expenditure and writing off of physical assets and to increase officials' responsibility in this respect.

The resolution sets targets associated with stepping up work in the mechanization and automation of accounting and calculating work and in the training of cadres in accountancy.

New regulations are laid down on chief accountants.

The USSR Council of Ministers also adopted resolutions on a number of other questions, including:

On further improving and developing welding output in 1981-1985;

On the production and introduction into the sewn goods industry of highly productive comprehensively mechanized lines for the manufacture of sewn goods;

On measures to increase the reliability and stability of Leningrad's heat and electricity supply.

RAILROAD DEPUTY MINISTER ON RATIONALIZATION OF RAIL TRAFFIC

ID101009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 80 p 2 ID

[Deputy Minister of Railways V. Ginko Moscow article: "Superfluous Work" carried under the rubric: "Transport--the Motive Force of the Economy]

[Text] Moscow--Despite the heavy snow and frost, railroad transport fulfilled the plan for traffic in January and February. However, quite a few alerts about unsatisfactory work by railroad workers are being received. The criticism leveled at us is justified. The Ministry of Railways sees its task as improving sharply the activity of its subdivisions. We are convinced that our railroads can and must work better. But many reserves lie at points of contact between various departments. The most important of these is the rationalization of links between transport and the economy.

USSR Gosplan and Gossnab have approved plans to eliminate irrational transport operations. The implementation of these plans will relieve the railroads of 30-35 billion ton-kilometers of patently superfluous work. However, ministries and departments are only slowly tackling these questions which are connected with the improvement of production, and they are continuing to neglect the transport factor. As a result we carry many loads which could be processed on the spot.

Take coal as an example. An increasing number of trains travel from the east to the European part of the country. During the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, rail freight turnover increased by 69.4 billion ton-kilometers on account of the increased distance involved in coal supply. This has made the work of the network's major lines considerably more difficult. Moreover, if the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry had set about the more thorough enrichment of this solid fuel, the railroad workers would have been spared the transportation of 20-25 million tons of rock!

A 5 per cent reduction in the rock- and moisture-content of coal would produce an increase in the calorific value of the fuel and release of about 200,000 open freight cars annually.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and USSR Gossnab's Soyuzglavugol [Main Administration for Interrepublican Coal Deliveries] have not taken effective steps to switch TETS's and boilerhouses to local fuel. As a result, Kuznetsk coal goes to the Ukraine while we convey 1.5 million tons of Donbass coal in the opposite direction for the Mosenergo power stations and the Yaroslavl' TETs-2. Again this means 2.5 billion ton-kilometers of unnecessary work for the railroads. And we even transport solid fuel from the Donbass to the municipal enterprises of Central Asia.

The Donetsk railway now carries about 23 million tons of coal per year over distances of 10km or less, 12 billion tons of which are transfers within stations. During the past 9 years, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has not constructed a single conveyor belt, coal transporter or overhead cableway for transporting mined material from mines to enriching factories. It is now time to remove this absolutely unprofitable traffic from the railroads.

Oil pipelines are being commissioned far behind schedule, but after all it is 3 times cheaper to pump liquid cargo through pipes than to deliver it by rail. Hundreds of millions of rubles are being squandered and the railroads are being overloaded. The situation is worsened by the fact that the new oil refineries in Lisichansk, Kremenchug, Pavlodar and other places are slow in acheiving full capacity. [paragraph continues]

The transportation of gasoline is in disarray. For example, hundreds of thousands of A-76 gasoline is being shipped from the Volgograd oil refinery to the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia. Simultaneously, the Groznefteorgsintez production combine supplies consumers in the North Caucasus and Ukraine with type A-72 gasoline.

Even furnace oil for local power stations situated 30-50 km from oil refineries (for example, in vicinity of Gorkiy, Lisichansk and Polotsk) is carried by rail. It is cheaper to construct short pipelines and transfer the mazut through these.

The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry has not been carrying out the repeated instruction of USSR Gosplan and Gossnab to construct the required number of dispensing bays for the transport of petroleum products by road. Thus we transport a great deal of gasoline over short unprofitable distances.

From the Ukraine SSR we deliver by rail about 7 million tons of steel ingots, billets and rolled ferrous metal to the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asian regions. About 5 million tons of similar freight is carried in the opposite direction. The situation is similar in the northwest economic region, in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

The railroads now carry about 11 million tons of fertilizer of which about 20 per cent consists of active ingredients. This is only half the normal percentage. Again there are huge cross-hauls which mean the unnecessary burdening of the lines. There are many absurdities in the carriage of timber. For example, the transportation of undressed timber alone uses 35-40 per cent more rolling stock than does the transportation of lumber. Lumber production beyond the Urals last year was 963,000 cubic meters below the plan. Millions of tons of logs are being crosshauled. Although the overwhelming majority of enterprises in the paper and pulp industry are situated along navigable rivers, more than 72 per cent of their raw material is delivered not by water but in freight cars.

There is much confusion in the transportation of reinforced concrete products and structural components, and of nonmetallic minerals and masonry materials. Their production and distribution is scattered among 70 ministries and departments. Each one presents its own output to subordinate enterprises without considering what will have to be transported where. The output of reinforced concrete products and structural components is widely organized in almost every oblast. However, more than 55 per cent of these products are delivered to other oblasts and krays.

Piecemeal measures, undertaken by ministries, departments and planning organs to improve the transfer of construction products and structural components, and nonmetallic minerals and masonry materials will not significantly reduce irrational shipments. The radical elimination of unnecessarily long shipments and crosshauls can only be achieved by centralized distribution. The Ministry of Railways has repeatedly put forward such a proposal, but has not received any support yet.

The organization of the delivery of motor vehicle and tractor equipment is also far from perfect. For instance, the Berdyansk road machine plant makes scrapers. It obtains the tractor units from the Volgograd and Rubtsovskiy plants. After assembly the completed machines are sent to all areas of the country. Why not supply consumers with the tractor units and the scrapers--complete with the connecting assemblies--separately? In that case the volume of irrational freight turnover would be reduced by 95 million ton-kilometers per year. The Pudemskiy sheet metal plant writes "canteen truck" on motor vehicles received from Izhevsk, installs boxes of crockery and, after completing the fitting-out, dispatches the vehicles to all areas of the country, including back where they came from.

Do you send an overcoat to the ends of the earth just to have the buttons sewn on! And there are many such instances.

This is the reason for the colossal excess runs by rolling stock and the saturation of railroad traffic capacity. Ministries and departments must carefully review shipments of this kind and get rid of unjustified transport costs by eliminating superfluous journeys.

Finally, a few words about cooperation between different types of transportation. Why, during the navigation season, does much bulk freight travel on railroads that run parallel to waterways? Because ministries and departments are not tackling the development of industrial ports and mooring facilities. It is true that certain railroads such as the Volga, North Caucasus, Sverdlovsk and Kuybyshev railroads, are sometimes dilatory about supplying water transport workers with freight cars. In turn at a number of ports, especially Krasnoyarsk, Omsk, Barnaul, Syzranskiy, Tobolsk and Perm, rolling stock idle time considerably exceeds the set norms and the agreed shipment sizes are not adhered to. This causes freight car delays on the approaches to ports.

It is time that the railroads were relieved of short-distance shipments, which are inappropriate for them. Not counting coal and oil, railroad transport delivers 854 million tons of various kinds of freight over distances not exceeding 200 km, although common sense suggests this is truckdrivers' sphere of activity. Thus 28 million tons of sugar beet are delivered to reception centers at stations by motor transport and are then loaded into cars. Of that quantity, 7.5 million tons are transported an average distance of 30 km by rail, and 15 million tons are transported 50 km. However, it would be quicker and cheaper to deliver the beet by truck. And how much agricultural produce is spoiled during the transfer from motor transport to railroad and back again, and also during storage and in all the kinds of sorting and grading work at transshipment centers? According to the calculations of the Siberian agricultural economy research institute, the losses in procurement, transportation and storage are 25-30 percent and more.

Another example. The Moskvoretskiy quarry administration of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of the Construction Materials and Structural Components Industry transports sand by rail a distance of 34 km from the Kupava quarry to depots of the Moscow trust for the processing and sale of nonmetallic minerals, then it is trucked out to consumers. The Moscow highways administration is prepared to take the sand straight from the quarry, but the quarry administration is opposed to this sensible solution. Often truckdrivers themselves are unwilling to take on short shipments from the railroads. In the quest for gross ton-kilometers they prefer long journeys.

Each year at least 35-40 million tons of freight could be transferred from the railroads to motor transport. Taking into account the fact that this is to the state's advantage, incentives should be provided for the transfer by means of tariffs and other methods. It is important to be more active in switching short-distance shipments to continuously operating industrial transport: transport conveyers, overhead trolleys, containerized pneumatic pipelines. The time has come to generalize the available experience of designing, constructing and running continuously operating industrial types of transportation, to outline a program for introducing them into the national economy and to make a faster start on systematically relieving the railroads of irrational short-distance shipments.

The rationalization of freight shipment covers a wide range of issues. There is great scope for activity here by ministries, departments, supply, sales and planning organs and transport organizations. The better we deal with the questions of siting production, with specialization and cooperation, with preparing freight for shipment, and with improving economic ties, the more efficiently we will reduce transport costs and therefore accelerate the national economy's development.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11-13 APRIL

LD140154 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 11-13 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

11 April

Half the spring cereal area has been sown in Kircizia. Organic manure was laid simultaneously. Large areas are being sown this year with high-yield wheats and barley such as Intensivnaya, Union and Donetskaya, which give 50-60 quintals per hectare. This year's grain area exceeds half a million hectares. At least 1.45 million tons of grain are promised. (0100 GMT)

Mass sowing of sugar beet has begun in Kazakhstan. (0100 GMT)

12 April

Semen Astakhov reports: In the last few days the snow has started to melt more quickly in the country's European part. The southern border of the snow zone now runs very unevenly, in great curves approximately through Tallinn, Leningrad, Pskov, and on to Smolensk, Gorkiy and Kuybyshev. In Kazakhstan it runs through Uralsk and Dzhezkazgan. Thus in the fields of most areas of the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus the snow is gone. In all these zones the winter grain crops have survived the winter well and are now for the most part in good and satisfactory condition. Agricultural aviation pilots are tirelessly in operation above the fields, dressing winter grains which occupy almost 38 million hectares in the country. Sowing of spring grain crops in the Don region, the Ukraine and other places is so far being delayed by the weather. The time for this work is getting shorter. Therefore kolkhozes and sovkhozes are getting everything ready in order to carry out sowing as quickly as possible in two and three shifts. Special attention is being devoted to quality. In order to increase the grain yield sowing is carried out simultaneously with dressing the rows with phosphorous fertilizers. (0200 GMT)

Because of a late spring the mass sowing of early grain crops is only now under way in Belorussia's Polesye Region. (1130 GMT)

In Orlovskaya Oblast fertilizer is being applied to winter crops. Some 130,000 hectares more than usual have been sown to winter crops. (2050 GMT)

13 April

Many rayons of Uzbekistan have finished sowing corn. (0100 GMT)

The new wheats Kazakhstanskaya-3 and 4 are being sown in Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. They are resistant to flattening, drought and disease. (0100 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast farms are, in the main, ready for spring sowing. (0100 GMT)

Hundreds of tractor units went out into the fields of Altayskiy Kray today to carry out moisture retention. More than 40,000 tractors, all soil cultivating machinery and good seeds have been prepared for the sowing campaign. (0900 GMT)

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1172 LAUNCHED 12 APRIL, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD140815 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1172, was launched in the USSR last Saturday. It carried scientific instrumentation designed to carry on the exploration of outer space. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period--12 hours six minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--40,160 kilometres, the minimum distance--637 km., and orbital inclination is 62.3 degrees. The on-board apparatus is functioning normally.

FURTHER ON SOYUZ-35, SALYUT-6, PROGRESS-8 LINKUP

Activities of Cosmonauts

LD121343 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin marked the cosmonautics day on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-35-Progress-8 orbital complex. During the morning session of radio communication, the personnel of the control centre and the cosmonauts' friends heartily congratulated their comrades and wished them successful accomplishment of the flight program.

The crew of the complex continue reactivating the on-board systems, equipment and scientific instrumentation of the station. In accordance with the biological experiments program, the cosmonauts actuated the Oaziz, Vazon and Malakhit installations by means of which the growth of plants in spaceflight conditions will be studied. The installation Malakhit, delivered to the station by the Soyuz-35 spaceship, is a miniature greenhouse with growing orchids. As experts believe, the observation of the development of the flowers will make it possible not only to maintain new scientific data but will also contribute to creating in the crew a sensation of additional comfort and good spirits. According to telemetry data, the onboard systems of the orbital research complex are functioning normally. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Progress of Flight

LD131356 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in the near-earth space for the fifth day which, in accordance with the flight programme, is less strenuous than previous ones on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Progress-8 orbital research complex. The crew are working with the onboard technical documentation and are doing the station quarters.

According to the medical examination programme, the cosmonauts made measurements of the body mass by means of a special balance-mass meter. The experiment was performed for the study of change of the cosmonauts' weight during the flight. Planned are also a number of other medical experiments the aim of which is to comprehensively research into the state of health of the two members of the crew. During the day the mission commander and flight engineer carry out prophylactic check-up of individual onboard systems and apparatus of the Salyut-6 station. According to reports from orbit, the flight programme is being implemented successfully. The process of Leonid Popov's and Valeriy Ryumin's adaption to weightless conditions is proceeding normally.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON ROUTINE CALLUP OF SERVICEMEN

LD091519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[USSR defense minister order of the day No 97 "On the Discharge From the USSR Armed Forces in April-June 1980 of Servicemen Who Have Served the Set Period of Service and on the Next Draft of Civilians Into Active Military Service"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 March--In connection with the USSR law "On Universal Military Service" I order:

1. That servicemen whose term of active military service expires before 1 June 1980 be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy and border and internal troops into the reserve in April-June 1980.

2. In connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserve and in connection with point 1 of this order that civilians who have reached the age of 16 by callup day and who do not have the right to draft deferment and citizens of older callup ages whose draft deferment has expired be drafted for active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, border and Internal Troops.

3. That the order be proclaimed in all companies, batteries, and squadrons and on ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

EDITORIAL: BEING READY TO DEFEND 'UNDER ANY CONDITIONS'

LD111119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Keeping the Powder Dry"]

[Text] Expressing the Soviet people's will and the aspirations of working people all over the world, our party is firmly and unswervingly implementing a Leninist foreign policy aimed at insuring peace and the peoples' security. The truly titanic efforts of the Soviet land and the socialist community as a whole made it possible to achieve a great deal in the noble struggle for the consolidation of international detente. But, as is known, the world situation has become appreciably more complex at the junction of the seventies and eighties. This was caused by imperialist forces, primarily certain U.S. circles which see the relaxation of tension as an impediment to their aggressive schemes, to the fomentation of military hysteria and to interference in other peoples' internal affairs.

In his speech at the Moscow ceremony at which he was awarded the Lenin prize, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: "All our accumulated experience and the developing international situation, especially recent occurrences, oblige us to keep our powder dry, to be steadfast and consistent in upholding the cause of peace and to be mindful of our historical responsibility for the future of the motherland and of all mankind." This conclusion met with the warm approval and support of all the Soviet people. The army and the navy personnel took it as a combat command and a guide to action.

The great Lenin taught us to maintain high revolutionary vigilance and to be ready and able to defend socialism's gains against all encroachments by imperialist predators. And the entire 60 year-plus history of our army and navy are testimony to Soviet servicemen's loyalty to Lenin's behests and to their sacred duty to the motherland. That loyalty, selflessness and heroism in the defense of their beloved fatherland was demonstrated particularly forcefully in the memorable years of the Great Patriotic War.

Almost 35 years have passed since the last shots in that war were fired. But Lenin's behest to be on the alert and jealously to guard the defense capability of the country and the army remains a law of life and service for Soviet soldiers now, just as in the past. Despite the fact that imperialism has suffered major defeats, its nature remains aggressive, as always. And the more the opportunities for imperialism to dominate other countries and peoples are reduced, the greater the rage with which its most aggressive and short-sighted representatives react.

Bellicose U.S. circles have foisted on their NATO allies a long-term arms buildup program and then the decision to deploy in a number of West European countries new medium-range nuclear missile devices targeted against the USSR and other socialist community countries. The Pentagon currently maintains around 2,500 military bases and military installations and half a million U.S. soldiers on foreign territories. The United States has drawn up a large naval force off the coast of Iran and is creating the so-called quick-reaction corps. The transatlantic politicians and strategists are trying to pass off these dangerous actions as a "response" to events in Iran and Afghanistan. But that is merely a pretext. The buildup of military might and of military intervention forces began before these events. The Chinese leadership acts as imperialism's direct accomplice by doing its utmost to foment hatred among peoples and pursuing a policy inimical to the cause of peace and socialism.

Quite clearly, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries cannot disregard the aggressive forces' military preparations and intrigues. The Soviet Union never has engaged and has no intention of engaging in saber rattling. But let nobody take our love of peace for weakness. The USSR's foreign policy course combines a consistent love of peace with the firm rebuff of aggression. As was observed at the 25th CPSU Congress, our party will do everything to insure that the Soviet Union's glorious armed forces continue to have at their disposal all the facilities they require to fulfill their crucial task of guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and being a bulwark of world peace.

For Soviet servicemen there is no higher honor than to prove worthy of the party and the motherland's high trust. Their duty to the people, the USSR Constitution proclaims, is to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to maintain a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing the immediate rebuff of any aggressor. For the Soviet serviceman this is the precise meaning of the injunction to keep his powder dry.

Fulfilling that injunction means showing a high political consciousness and class vigilance and being always mindful of one's personal responsibility for the defense of the motherland. It means increasing vigilance and fulfilling combat duty in an exemplary way, whether on guard duty or manning a radar station screen or the controls of an airplane or ship. It means having a complete mastery of combat equipment and weapons, persistently learning everything you need to know in battle, and being ready to carry out under any conditions the order to defend the motherland's sacred borders. Daily improving these qualities among soldiers is the most important task facing commanders, political personnel and party and Komsomol organizations.

In common with the whole country, the army and navy are currently in the grip of great patriotic enthusiasm prompted by the preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Soviet soldiers, thoughts and aspirations are nowhere better expressed than in the socialist competition motto: "Keep sacred Lenin's behests, improve combat and political training, increase vigilance and always be ready to defend the motherland and socialism's great gains." It is important that in this final stage of the winter training period everything is done to insure that every subunit, unit and ship fulfills fully and to a high standard its combat and political training plans and its competition pledges and attains a higher level of combat skill. Our country is advancing confidently along the road of communist building. Soviet people view the future with optimism. That optimism is profoundly natural. It is founded in the wise leadership of Lenin's party and the indestructible might of the motherland and of its valiant armed forces, vigilantly guarding peace and socialism.